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April 7, 1920, Temperature 62

No. 18,226.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1921.

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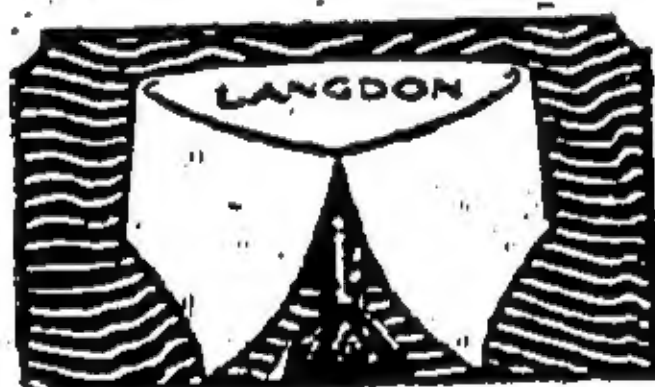
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

COAL STRIKE

A HITCH IN PROPOSED NEGOTIATIONS.

PUMPMEN REMAIN OUT.

FATEFUL MEETING WITH THE PREMIER TO-DAY.

LONDON, April 5.

In the House of Commons when the coal debate was renewed Mr. Lloyd George intervened, announcing amid cheers the receipt of letters from the mine owners and miners' associations agreeing to resume negotiations. The letter from the mine owners' president assumed that if the miners agreed to meet the owners they would have taken steps to ensure the collieries being kept free from water.

LONDON, April 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that a hitch had occurred in the proposed resumption of negotiations as the Miners' Federation had refused to instruct the pumpmen to resume work during the negotiations. Consequently it was impossible for negotiations to be resumed unless this obstacle could be overcome.

PREMIER'S APPEAL

Mr. Lloyd George appealed to the members, especially those who had influenced the Miners' Federation to induce the Federation to reconsider their decision as regards the pumpmen. It might be due to misunderstanding. Naturally the pumpmen would resume on the old wages without prejudice to the proposed negotiations which could not begin while the mines were being flooded as the discussions were bound to take some time. Many mines were seriously damaged already, and others were suffering damage. Officials were doing their best but in some cases they were being obstructed. The Premier urged that it was nothing derogatory for the Federation to give the pumpmen the necessary instructions so that ultimately the mines would be available to the miners, the owners and the nation.

THE ONLY HOPEFUL FEATURE.

In spite of the hitch in the resumption of the coal negotiations hopes are expressed that it is still possible that the miners and owners can be brought together to-morrow. The opinion is expressed in parliamentary quarters that the condition as regards the safety of the mines is not unreasonable and that the miners should be able to put themselves into the line of public opinion by conceding the return of the safety men.

Meanwhile the only hopeful feature of the situation is that Mr. Lloyd George to-night asked the miners' executive to meet him to-morrow. Hence to-morrow promises to be the critical day.

It is understood that the railwaymen have not committed themselves definitely to a strike and if negotiations can be reopened the Triple Alliance will doubtless suspend action.

SERIOUS INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

LONDON, April 6.

The seriousness of the industrial outlook impressed city men travelling from the suburbs this morning when they found the train services much curtailed and later when they read in the evening papers accounts of further rioting and intimidation, especially in Scotland, also when they discovered Kensington Gardens had been transformed into an armed camp occupied by four battalions of guards. Hence there was a sigh of relief when it was announced that both the miners and the coal owners' associations had agreed to Mr. Lloyd George's proposal to renew negotiations. This was discounted by the anxiously awaited decision of the Triple Alliance which assembled after separate meetings of the transport workers and railwaymen, and Mr. Thomas in fact announced after the meeting of the Alliance that the decisions how best to assist the miners had been deferred.

MINERS' STANDPOINT.

Mr. Duncan Graham, a member of the Federation, replied that they were not prepared nor had they got the power to withdraw particular instructions to the pumpmen. The Government wanted the Federation to allow individuals to be employed to defeat the miners. A real status quo was all the miners going back. If the Premier offered that the Federation would consider it but they were not going to have the advantages all on the one side. He would fight, and urge everybody to fight, as bitterly as possible, against any attempt to force them back into the conditions of 1914 ultimately.

Mr. Lloyd George did not believe that this refusal represented the final determination of the Federation that while they were sitting at table to discuss a national settlement of wages the mines were to be gradually destroyed. He again asked for the good offices of Mr. Clynes and others. He (Mr. Lloyd George) was prepared to meet the miners' executive and discuss the matter, but meanwhile there was nothing to discuss between the owners and the miners.

The emergency regulations were adopted by 270 votes to 60.

HOPEFUL EXPECTATIONS.

LONDON, April 7.

A definite expectation now prevails that negotiations will be begun immediately. Several of the miners' leaders are known to be doubting the wisdom keeping out the pumpmen on account of the alienation of public sympathy. Nevertheless they are unable to agree the men's return because it is feared the miners in many cases will refuse to obey the instructions and sacrifice their most potent weapon; but once negotiations have been opened a conciliatory spirit will be demonstrated on all sides and the leaders will be in a better position to call on their followers. The finance committee of the Coal Association is already preparing a new scheme of wages based on the improvement of lower paid districts, also probably offering an all-round increase based on output.

New York messages show American manufacturers are seizing the opportunity to capture European markets. In consequence of enquiries from Scandinavia, Italy, and South Africa the coal market is stiffening. Coal freights are rising.

JOBLESS KING.

CLEARs OUT.

BUDAPEST, April 5.

The Hungarian premier, Earl Teleki, announced to parliament that the ex-emperor Karl left Steinamanger at 10.35 that morning.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/5 1/8
To-day's opening rate 2/5 1/8

ACTION AGAINST SHIP.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANTS.

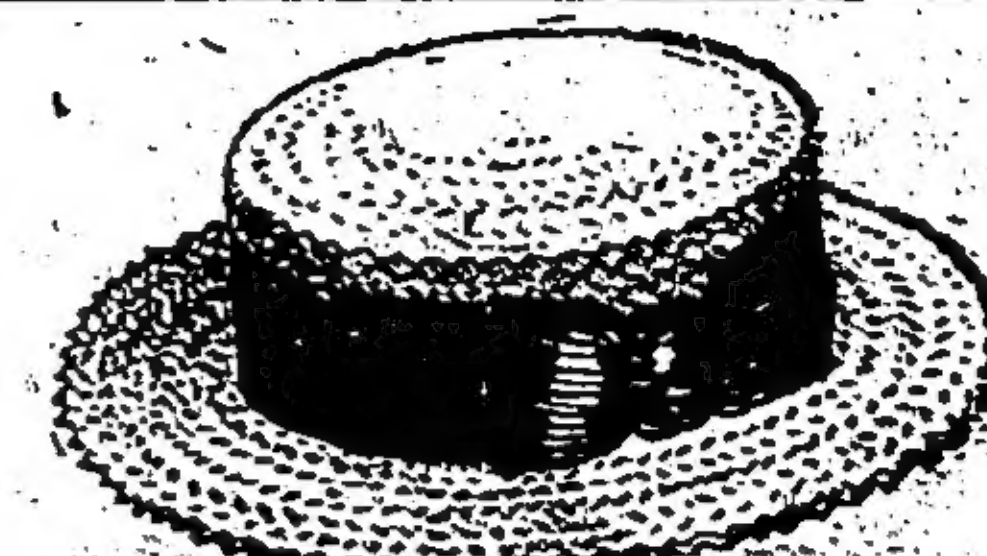
His Honour, Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz, the acting Chief Justice, gave judgment this morning in the Supreme Court in the suit brought against the Standard Oil Company by the crew of the s.s. "Sequoia", for wages alleged to be due and for a return passage to New York. They also claimed an account. The vessel shipped a crew in Hongkong on June 13, 1919 at the current local rates for wages. The agreement was to serve the ship on a voyage from Hongkong to any port or ports within the limits of 70 degrees north and 70 degrees south latitude, trading in any rotation as might be required, for a period not exceeding two years, final port of discharge to be Hongkong, with wages payable up to the date of arrival or discharge in Hongkong. On the arrival of the steamer at New York on August 30, 1919 the crew gradually deserted. Fresh men were engaged and on September 9 the plaintiffs were engaged at New York at New York rates, which were considerably higher than those current in Hongkong. In due course the vessel left New York and proceeded by way of Colombo, Calcutta, Rangoon, Port Arthur, Texas, to Hongkong. On arrival in the Colony in March, 1920 the master claimed to discharge the plaintiffs and he went with them to the Harbour Office and tendered them the wages due, but the plaintiffs refused to accept discharge or to receive payment. The amount of wages due was paid into Court with a plea of tender.

The plaintiffs' case was based upon a letter given to the boarding house master in New York through whom the plaintiffs were recruited by the master of the "Sequoia". That letter ran as follows:—"I hereby agree to engage 22 men on board the British steamer 'Sequoia' from the port of New York for a period not to exceed 18 months."

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said—

The voyage for which these plaintiffs agree is clearly not the voyage in the Articles, which is stated to commence from Hongkong, whereas, for these plaintiffs it is a voyage out from New York. Then there must be a return to New York for discharge, or at any rate before discharge. The words in the letter "from the port of New York to the Orient—thence to and fro" must mean that the plaintiffs were entitled to be carried to the Orient—thence to or back to New York, and "fro," back to the Orient. Even if the port of discharge is Hongkong, New York must be again visited before discharge takes place. The agreement has therefore been broken, and the plaintiffs are entitled to their wages for the full period of 18 months. In my opinion the letter of agreement and the articles must clearly be read together, but even if the letter is read by itself I am unable to put on the words "thence to and fro" the construction contended for. Such a construction, it seems to me puts greater force upon these words than they can properly bear. A more natural construction is to take them as equivalent to the words "from port to port" or between ports. The natural and ordinary meaning of the words is not that which Mr. Alabaster puts upon them. Nor is the construction that the plaintiffs were entitled to discharge in New York in any way tenable, either on the letter, or the letter and the Articles read together. Coming to the claim that the plaintiffs had an agreement for a minimum period of 18 months, this is equally hopeless on any construction of the letter, whether read in conjunction with or without the articles. A misunderstanding there undoubtedly was, and it was due, I think, to the fact that the plaintiffs, from whatever cause had come to believe before they went to the shipping office that 18 months was the minimum period and therefore paid no attention to the other heads of the agreement, excepting of course the rate of salary. But the vessel cannot be held responsible for this, which was in no way the fault of the master or the agents. Judgment for the defendants with costs from date of payment into Court.

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BRITAIN AND CHINA.

MANUFACTURING ENGINEERS.

CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS.

Mr. Staflord Ramsome, M. INST.
C.E., writes in *Eastern Engineering*—

Three years ago I wrote in this
paper a special article under precisely
the same heading as this. Its purpose
was to review briefly the conditions
under which British engineering firms
carried on their trade with China be-
fore the war, and to forecast what we
might reasonably expect to be the
conditions under which our trade
would be carried on after the war.
On that occasion I naturally had to
deal largely in surmise.

Now that the war is said to be over
it is possible to be more explicit, al-
though it will be some time yet before
normal conditions can come about in
China.

I think it well here to quote a short
paragraph from the previous article
which deals with the all-important
financial question—

"Heaven knows what international
finance will be like when the
war is over, and this night-
mare of reckless expenditure is a
thing of the past, but one thing we do
know, whatever the outcome of the
war may be. That is that the re-
pairing of the colossal devastation
caused by the war, not only to coun-
tries but to every sort of material on
land and sea, will for a time require
all the ready money that the world
can lay hands on. Consequently, for
the rapid resumption of normal trade,
every facility for giving credit to
sound customers must be procured
somewhere. Our manufacturers and
merchants, who have ever been re-
luctant to face financial problems
seriously, must pull themselves to-
gether and co-operate for the solution
of this all-important problem."

The financial chaos foreshadowed
in the above paragraph has been more
than fully realised, and the world
knows no more to-day than it did
when that article was written what
the final upshot will be of the policy
of those responsible for our finances
to-day. Who could have imagined
that the British Treasury would retain
the exorbitant Excess Profits Duty
after the war, and thus not only make
it impossible for existing firms to
increase their output but also strangle
any effort to create new businesses?

As if the Excess Profits Duty were
in itself insufficient to injure our in-
dustries sufficiently, the raising of the
bank rate to 7 per cent. was put in
force, presumably, as it were, to give
the "knock-out blow." Thus, on the
one hand the Government said, "We
will put it out of your power to make

profits," and on the other hand the
banks, on the instructions of the
Government, said, "We will put it
out of your power to raise the money
to get you out of any of the difficulties
into which the Treasury has thrust
you."

And now, thank Heaven, the Excess
Profits Duty is to be removed, not
because our politicians object to the
ruination of the country's trade, but
because they find that it is impossible
to collect the tax. However, we need
not quarrel with the motive as long as
the imposition is withdrawn. We may
weep for the blow it has already dealt
to our foreign trade, but, above all,
now that we can go ahead let us try
to remedy the evil and make up for
the lost time."

China, in spite of what may be said
to the contrary, is in a good financial
position to-day. By that I mean that
as a country which requires a great
deal of plant, and is in a position to
pay for it, China is, in comparison
with some of our other foreign markets,
and in relation with her own position
before the war, in a more satisfactory
position than she has ever been. Quite
apart from the new consortium
which stabilises her credit and enables
her to pay for her larger undertakings,
the Chinese themselves are possessed
of wealth, as, in fact, they have always
been. Not only is the potential
purchaser in China, generally speak-
ing, a good deal better off to-day than
he was before the war, but the war
has taught him that if he is to strike
a good bargain with the foreign
manufacturer the time has come for
him to use his own money for this
purpose.

Before the war he was very reluctant
to do this. He found that by mort-
gaging his commercial independence to
some German firm or group he could
get what he was told he required
without putting up the cash. The
terms of credit were such as to make
it seem to him that he would become a
wealthy man out of the proceeds of
his investment long before he had to
think of paying for his plant. In this
sort of transaction the Chinese pur-
chaser was entirely in the hands of
his German financier, and always
paid exorbitant prices very often for
quite unsuitable equipment.

The Chinese purchaser, however,
has had plenty of time to realise that
this procedure has proved, in the long
run, a very bad bargain. And it is
the war which is shutting the door on
Germany's financing capacity taught
him this. During that period the
Chinese who required goods had to
buy and pay for them, and they have
found that by so doing they could
strike a better bargain. Before the
war some of our other foreign com-
petitors had begun to imitate Ger-
many's example with the result that
very little plant was sold in China on

its merits. For some years to come,
however, Chinese trade will be forced
into more healthy channels than in
the past, for the simple reason that in
the present state of the world's
finances there will be no scope for
anything beyond healthy and legiti-
mate credit terms.

Thus, though the volume of orders
may be curtailed, they will essentially
be conducted on a reasonable basis,
and within the scope of the manu-
facturer who is working on the merits
of his goods.

A very great deal has been written
against the manner in which the
Japanese have carried on their busi-
ness. Comparisons between the
Japanese and Chinese purchaser have
usually been to the detriment of the
former. The fact remains, however,
that, whatever the relations between
the Japanese and the local agents may
have been, from the moment the
Japanese purchaser opened up direct
relations with British manufacturers
through his own branch in London,
our manufacturers have found that
their goods were paid for promptly,
and the Japanese have found that
they had purchased at prices satis-
factory to themselves.

The time is bound to come, and the
sooner it comes the better, when we
shall have in London big Chinese
merchant firms similar to the
Japanese firms, Mitsui, Okura,
Takata and others, purchasing in
this country with their
own efficient engineers who can deal
with technicalities and inspection.
But until that time arrives our manu-
facturers must take the initiative,
establish themselves in China either
individually or in groups and attend
to their own business. Chinese busi-
ness to-day is well worth the having,
especially when we compare China
with some of our other markets which,
before the war, we appreciated more
than China.

China, of course, just now is one of
the few really large markets for en-
gineering plant, where the state of the
exchange does not restrict our en-
gineering firms from carrying on a
satisfactory business. There are one
or two groups of British engineering
firms, and perhaps half a dozen in-
dividual large firms who have recog-
nised this fact and are employing
money and brains and taking a con-
siderable amount of trouble to cater
for the market. In every instance
such firms have already been rewarded
for their enterprise by orders. Their
forefront has been greatly to their
credit, because they had to face the
fact that while the Excess Profits
Duty existed, an increase in their
business from any source must be
born of most of its profit. Now,
however, that the tax is to be removed
they will reap their legitimate harvest.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS Pass Entrance, Elec-
tric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European
Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold
Water System throughout. Best of Food and
Service.
Telephone 172. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEAU
15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE

Just arrived, large
quantities of White
Glazed Tiles, also Cast
Iron Porcelain Lined
Baths and the last word
in bidets.

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

No. 30 & 32 Des Voeux Road Central.

Established 1907

Telephone 370.

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.
We have removed our Premises to
No. 284, Queen's Road, C.
Sitting hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Portrait photographs finished
in one hour.

Eaten up with Rheumatism
But De Witt's Cured him
Another splendid triumph for Famous "Proof Cure"

Do you suffer from rheumatic shoot-
ing pains in the limbs and stiff aching
health and spirits while this poison is
in your system. Bright's Disease is
the first dose. I continued with them,
and if you suspect any kind of kidney
trouble, or kidney or bladder weakness,
you are running a serious risk. It is no
longer necessary to suffer. Here is the
story of a man who was cured completely
of kidney trouble.

Those who are inclined to kidney
trouble should be on the lookout for
symptoms which will prove to them
whether their kidneys are weak or not,
and these symptoms should not be over-
looked or disregarded, because serious
and incurable forms of kidney and
bladder disease start with very slight
symptoms, and gradually get worse.
How are you to recognize kidney and
bladder trouble? Just ask yourself the
question, "Have I any of the following
symptoms?" Have I a nasty taste in
the mouth first thing in the morning?
Do I feel a general feeling of
weakness and irritability, aches and
pains in various parts of the body?
Have I constipation, or pain, or
sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain
"as though my back will break"?
These are the sure and certain symptoms
of kidney trouble, and those who suffer
from backache, rheumatism, gout,
acidities, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflam-
mation of the bladder), or pains in the
muscles and joints, are all suffering
these pains through weak or diseased
kidneys, for these are positively the
symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder
trouble are caused by the poisonous acid
in the blood which the kidneys should
remove, but they do not, owing to their
being in a weak state.

The kidneys are the filters of the
body, and it is through them that
the impurities from the blood pass out
of the system. If the kidneys are out
of order, these impurities, which take
the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric
acid, are held up in the body, caus-
ing those rheumatic twinges in the
joints and muscles and stabbing pains
in the back. Other ways in which the
kidney trouble shows itself are head-
aches, nervous debility, swollen feet,
aches, nervous debility, swollen feet,
breath, constipation, and weakness.



MR. THOMAS THOMAS (from Photo.)

Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Park Side,
Frederick, says: "For four or five
years I have been suffering with rheumatism.
My arms and legs swelled so badly
that I had to hobble out on crutches.
Sometimes I had to crawl up and down
the stairs. Other ways in which the
kidney trouble shows itself are head-
aches, nervous debility, swollen feet,
aches, nervous debility, swollen feet,
breath, constipation, and weakness.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills
removes from the system the poisons
which cause all this pain and disease
and promote a normal good health
and outlook.
If your kidneys are really you
make a fair trial for general
health and spirits. Many people's
lives are made a burden by those
stinging, weakening, backache pains,
those rheumatic twinges in the limbs,
those burning, bladder pains, and
discomfort, and the irritability and
depression that is always a sure sign
of kidney or bladder weakness.
These symptoms are the forerunners
of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, a
bladder inflammation, that make life
an incessant torture, or the terrible
Bright's disease that causes so many
deaths every year. A proper kidney
remedy, properly administered, will
remove from the system the poisons
which cause all this pain and disease
and promote a normal good health
and outlook.
If your kidneys are really you
make a fair trial for general
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deaths every year. A proper kidney
remedy, properly administered, will
remove from the system the poisons
which cause all this pain and disease
and promote a normal good health
and outlook.

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the
red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you
would like any further information on this case send a postcard to the makers, E. C. De Witt and Co.,
The Lab-Facile Company, London, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills
are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilized world. If you have any
difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red wax seal on the cap, write to
The General Dispensary, 14, Queen's Road Central, Agents for South China.

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

FRUITERS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH"
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

ON

FRIDAY,

April 8, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
Chinese Porcelains, Curios,
Lacquered Ware,
etc., etc.

Including a variety of 5-coloured and
2-coloured Vases, Wall Plates, Table
Screens, Blue and White Vases and
Incense Burners, Old Bronze and Brass
Figures and Vases, Nakemono, Lac-
quered Cabinets, Ivory, Agate and
Crystal Ornaments.

The above stock recently arrived
from the North and includes pieces
from the Ming, Kiang, Kiching and
Towkung Periods.

The bulk of which will be sold
without reserve.

(Full particulars from catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

(For Account of the Concerned)

ON

SATURDAY,

April 9, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.

Removed to Sale Rooms for conven-
ience of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 6, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

TUESDAY,

April 12, 1921, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNI-
TURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CARPETS,
etc., etc.

comprising:—

Dining Suites, Mirror back Side-
board, Dining Table, Chairs, etc.,
Chenille-covered Arm-chairs (new),
Car and Occasional Tables, One
Upolstered Sofa, Bedroom Furniture
comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
lamps, and small Wardrobes,
Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Wash-
stands, etc., (Teakwood), Slide-
boards, Dinner-Warrens, Extension Din-
ing Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner
Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Screens,
Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Slide
Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, etc.

Also

One Piano in good condition.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 6, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

TUESDAY,

April 12, 1921, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, etc.,
comprising:—

Yellow Cases, Fine quality Blankets,
White Satin Quilts, Bed Valances,
Damask Table Cloths, Turkish Towels,
Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed
Sheets, Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Dollies,
Linen Damask Serviettes,
Also

A few lots of Bedding Valises and
Suit Cases.

And

Three Pairs Binoculars, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 6, 1921.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st April, HOUSE
in No. 10, Nathan Road and No.
4, Rose Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to
TONG WAI BUILDING AGENTS, No. 43,
Queen's Road, East.

COMMUNICIOUS OFFICE, in Alexan-
dra Buildings, immediate posses-
sion. Apply to—LUNSTAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Bldg.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS 1170
Shares of THE RONPION TIN
NO LIABILITY LTD., which he is
willing to sell at the market quotations.
For full particulars please apply to
S. C. TEO,
81, Des Vaux Road Central.

INTIMATIONS.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.

WE have TO-DAY, taken over the
Agency of the above, and shall
be glad to quote rates of freight and
passage on application.

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.,
Mercantile Bank Building,
7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 1, 1921.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

THE above Company having estab-
lished its own BRANCH
OFFICE at this port as from this date,
the undersigned will cease to act as
Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 1, 1921.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED a
BRANCH OFFICE of the
Company at No. 8, Queen's Road
Central, and our Agency Agreement
with Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
will accordingly lapse.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, April 1, 1921.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL OFFICER Com-
manding hopes that all Britons
who served in the War and who are
now in Civil life in Hongkong, will
meet in his office at VICTORIA
BARRACKS, at 5.30 p.m. on FRIDAY,
15th April 1921, to consider a matter
of common interest.

Hongkong, April 6, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

WE beg to announce that in order to
cope with numerous applications
received for garage space, we have, as
from the 1st April, 1921, acquired the
business and premises of the RUSSELL
STREET GARAGE.

Extensions and improvements will
be immediately taken in hand with a
view to offering facilities for up-to-date
garage and repair work.

Mr. T. R. Parsons will continue to
be in charge of the Russell Street
Dept.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1921.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

CABARET DINNER DANCE.

SATURDAY, 9th April.

SIGNOR ANTONIO MOLINARI

The Milanese Tenor

Assisted by

SIGNOR MOLINARI

Soprano

GEMS FROM POPULAR MASTER

PIECES SONG

IN ITALIAN AND ENGLISH.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON,

SEMI-SACRED CONCERT.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell at their Sales
Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner
of Ice House Street,

One full size BILLIARD TABLE by
Burroughs & Sons, with all accessories,
(good as new).

Full particulars from the undersigned.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 16, 1921.



Brilliant Westinghouse Electric Lamps

The pall of darkness has no terrors for the home,
office, shop or works that use Westinghouse Electric
Lamps. The cheerfulness emanating from the rays of this
beautiful lamp lights up the dark corners and spreads manu-
factured sunshine to otherwise gloomy interiors. Install
Westinghouse Electric Lamps and enjoy the brilliance of
this serviceable, enjoyable light.

It is important to select the right lamp for your par-
ticular need. Westinghouse dealers can help you.

Westinghouse Electric International Co.

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
CASTON WILLIAMS & WILKINSON E. CORPORATION
21, NATHAN ROAD, HONGKONG
SHANGHAI, CHINA

Westinghouse

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Hongkong Tramway
Company, Limited, will be held at the
Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &
Company, Limited, Raffles Street,
Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th
day of April, 1921, at 12 o'clock Noon,
to transact the ordinary business of the
Company.

By Order of the Board.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, February 4, 1921.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS ATHLETIC
SPORTS, 1921.

THE ANNUAL SPORTS in connection
with the Hongkong Schools
will be held on FRIDAY, April 22nd,
on the RACE COURSE, commencing
at 1.30 p.m.

The Registrar of the University will
distribute the trophies.
Entries must be made on or before
MONDAY, April 11th.

A. J. S. STEARN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 5, 1921.

WAR MEMORIAL.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Sub-
scription of a building to be called
the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
and to be managed for the joint use
of the Navy, the Army and Civilian
by a Joint Board of Directors.

A portion of the sum raised will
be devoted to the erection of a
permanent stone memorial which
will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at:—

Messrs. Lane Crawford.

Kelly & Walsh.

Messrs. W. & P. Laid.

The Hongkong Club.

Hongkong Cricket Club.

Club Luminant.

Engineers' Institute.

Victoria Recreation Club.

Kowloon Cricket Club.

Kowloon Bowling Club.

Peak Club.

Club de Reunion.

Orange-grove Club.

M. J. BREEN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Manufacturers in the United States
and Japan, whose industries have not
been hampered by exorbitant taxation
have since the termination of the war
been catering energetically for the
Chinese and have been consolidating
the long start in China which they
obtained during those years of warfare
which prohibited any possibility of
business between Great Britain and
China.

Again I would emphasise the fact
that the British manufacturer has a
better chance to-day in China than
he ever had before because for the
time being, at all events, the root of
the evil which created unsatisfactory
trade between the Chinese and the
outer world, that is to say, the
elaborate and pernicious system of
financing orders, is eradicated.

We know, of course, how closely
certain big German concerns are, or
at all events were, interwoven with
corresponding concerns in the United
States, and we may find, especially in
the course of a few years, that it is
through the United States that Ger-
many will derive most of her financial
support in connection with her over-
seas trade. For the time being,
however, that difficulty is not in exist-
ence, and it is now that British
engineering firms should do their best
to consolidate their business relations
in China. Particularly, we must bear
in mind that other things being
equal, it is the man who takes the
trouble to understand the country
who obtains the trade provided that
he can afford to compete on equal
terms with regard to credits with the
manufacturers of other nations.

It is unnecessary to harp on the
fact that money in England is extreme-
ly tight, and that our manufacturers
are suffering severely from that situa-
tion. This state of affairs, however,
holds good to a greater or less extent
with the manufacturers of competing
countries, and I take it that, in spite
of the high price of money it should
be easier at the present day, or at
all events it should be so very soon,
for our manufacturers to obtain
assistance from their banks either in
this country or elsewhere for financing
bona-fide contracts.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children
are subject to disorder of the
bowels and should receive the most
careful attention. At 200 years of age
every injury is cured for immediately.
You can get nothing better, and blood
poison is too dangerous a disease to risk.
For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Before the war was over many of
our old-established banks in this
country were already creating foreign
branches, a policy which was prac-
tically unheard of before the war, and
were taking steps to cultivate a
foreign business. Such foreign busi-
nesses can only have its basis on the
facilitating of contracts between
British and foreign firms, and it is to
be presumed, or at all events sincerely
hoped, that in the long run the ex-
tension of our banking system for the
purpose of encouraging our industries
will develop more rapidly than hither-
to.

It is the habit in many quarters to
groan about the increasing power of
Japan as a competitor in the Chinese
market. It is certainly true that
Japan makes and exports to China a
very large quantity of engineering
goods which in days of old were
usually imported from some other
country. When we bear in mind, how-
ever, the determined energy of the Ja-
panese, their great capacity for indus-
trial progress and the immense amount
of machinery that they have been im-
porting from Great Britain and else-
where for the last quarter of a century
for the purpose of establishing their
industries, it is only natural and right
that Japan should enter the lists as a
competitor with the rest of the world
in engineering products. But the
fact remains that although she has
equipped herself to the very best of
her ability she is still unable to deal
with more than a very small portion
of the goods which we manufacture for
China. Above all, it is satisfactory
to note that the particular goods in
which she is gaining her best trade are
precisely those which before the war,
China imported mainly from Germany.
Thus, in China, it is Germany that
has to fear Japanese competition far
more than any other country.

We must bear in mind that, in
spite of the continual pessimism of
certain business men and newspapers,
Japan is still purchasing very largely
indeed the class of engineering goods
which are produced in Great Britain,
and is and must be a very substantial
customer of British engineering firms.
The time then is ripe for our manu-
facturers to take something more than
a passive interest in the Far Eastern
market, for, in spite of American and
Japanese competition, there is an
immensely good field for the firm who
will cater for Far Eastern require-
ments.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched
or cut or bruised. Because these
wounds have healed all right is no sign
that always will. Get a bottle of
Chamberlain's Pain-Balm and see that
every injury is cured for immediately.
You can get nothing better, and blood
poison is too dangerous a disease to risk.
For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

April 6th, 1921.

Butcher Meat.

Butcher Meat.	Qty.
Beef Steaks—Mei Lung Pa .. lb.	20
Prime Cut lb.	21
Corned—Hao Ngan Yek .. lb.	22
Roast—Shiu lb.	20
Breast—Ngan Nam lb.	16
Soup—Tong Yek lb.	16
Steak—Ngan Yek Pa lb.	20
Shank Steaks—Ngan Lax .. lb.	30
Sausages—Ngan Cheung .. lb.	25
Sallock's Brains—Ngan No per set	10
Tongas, fresh—Ngan Li each 50	
Tongas, corned—Hao Ngan Li	each 50 cents.
Head—Ngan Tam each	80
Heart—Ngan Nam lb.	13
Hump, Salt—Ngan Kin .. lb.	18
Feet—Ngan Kook each	10
Kidneys—Ngan Yin lb.	9
—Ngan Mei lb.	18
Liver—Ngan Koon lb.	15
Tripes (undressed), Ngan To lb.	5
Almond Head and Feet—Ngan-bai-	tan-tek set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwai lb.	32
Leg—Young Fat lb.	22
Shoulder—Young Shan .. lb.	25
Saddle—Young On Yek .. lb.	22
Pig's Chindings—Chu Chong .. lb.	23
Brains—Chu No per set	2
Feet—Chu Kook lb.	5
Fry—Chu Chap lb.	18
Head—Chu Tse lb.	15
Heart—Chu Sam each 10	
Kidneys—Chu Yik lb.	32
Liver—Chu Koon lb.	32
Pork Chop—Chu Fat Kwai .. lb.	30
Leg—Chu Pui lb.	30
Loin—Chu Han Tin lb.	34
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau lb.	22
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young	Tan-tek set
Heart—Young Sam each 10	
Kidneys—Young Yik each 18	
Liver—Young Koon lb.	33
Seeking Pigs, to order—Chu Tai ..	34
Seal, Seal—Shang Ngan Yek ..	19
Mutton—Shang Yung Yek ..	32
Veal—Ngan Tai Yek lb.	30
Sausages—Ngan Tai Chong ..	No. 1 .. lb. 28

Poultry.

Poultry.	Qty.
Chicken—Kai Tai lb.	38
Capon, Small—Shi Kai lb.	34
Capon, Large—Shi Kai lb.	38
Duck—Shi lb.	38
Doves—Pan Kai lb.	38
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (cooking) per doz.	27
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai (fresh) per doz.	28
Fowl, Canton—Kai lb.	48
Fowl, Hainan—Hot Nam Kai .. lb.	26
Geese—Ngo lb.	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap .. each	45
—Hollow—Hot Nam Pak Kap	each 35
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai King lb.	70
Turkeys, Hen—Fo Kai Na lb.	55
Snipe—Shi Tai each 22	
Pheasant—Shi Kai lb.	1.10
Quail—Om Chun lb.	24
Partridges—Che Kue lb.	70

Fruits.

Fruits.	Qty.
Almonds—Hao Yau lb.	60
Apples, (California)—Kam Shan	Ping Ho lb. 35
Bananas, (India's), Manoa—San	Hung Chin lb. 4
Carambola—Young To lb.	10
Cocoanuts—Yi Tai each 10	
Lemons, China—Ling Mung .. lb.	8
Lemons, (America)—Sam Shan	Ling Mung .. each 5
Lichees, Dried, (small stone)—	Lai Chi Koon lb. 35
Oranges, (Canton), Sweet—	Shan-shan Tin Chang lb. 14
Oranges, Tin (baked)—	Shi Kai lb. 20
Pears, (Canton), Cooking—Shi Li lb. 12
Peaches—Fa Shang lb.	15
Perseimona, Large—Hung Tai lb. 12
Plantain—Tai Chin lb.	12
Pineapple, Siam—Taim Lo Yau ..	each 12
Walnuts—Hop To lb.	14
Grapes—Po Tai Tai lb.	30

Vegetables, &c.

Vegetables, &c.	Qty.
Artichokes—At Chi Cheuk .. each	8
Beans, Sprout—Ng Tso lb.	4
Long—Tan Kok lb.	2
Beet Root—Hung Tai Tai lb.	2
Bitter Squash—Fo Kwa lb.	14
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau Kwai ..	5
Red—Hung Kai lb.	5
Cabbage Chinese, (common)—	Kai Tai lb. 4
(Shanghai)—Yi Tai lb.	10
Car's Shouts, bunch—Eau Sam ..	each 20
Carrots—(Large)—Yi Tai .. each 20	
(Small)— lb. 12



WATSON'S "E" THE PREMIER SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN
FLAVOUR, WELL MATURED,
MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone No. 616.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

NEW SEASON'S
LADIES'
WHITE FOOTWEAR.
CANVAS
SUEDE
KID.

STYLE COMFORT DURABILITY.
THREE OUTSTANDING
AND ESSENTIAL
FEATURES.
WE NOW HAVE A COMPLETE RANGE OF COTTON VOILES
PLAIN AND FANCY.

CAR OWNERS.

Prolong the life of your Car by keeping it in condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

For particulars apply to

E. MOW FUNG,

F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
60, Des Voeux Road Central.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1921.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

It is known now that it is wrong to regard the Japanese as a unanimous corporation, especially as regards their foreign policy. Like other countries where the party system prevails, Japan has philosophers as well as Jingoists, moral progressives as well as Chauvinists, rationalists as well as partisans. Viscount Kato, himself formerly a Foreign Minister, leads attacks on the foreign policy of Viscount Uchida. But Viscount Uchida is a man of liberal principles, and talks more fairly than the prejudiced critics of Japan perhaps realize. He has admitted the principle of disarmament "for the general welfare of the human race," but like other statesmen in other lands, dare not risk the first magnificent gesture of the hero who must "bell the cat." He denies the malicious rumours of Japanese fortification works in the mandated islands of the Pacific. With regard to California's anti-Japanese land laws, it must be admitted that as Foreign Minister addressing the Diet he was as sweetly reasonable as we had any right to expect. "This question," he said, "has a long history, and complex and delicate bearings, and is not susceptible of solution from the standpoint of one side alone." Now, if all Japanese, especially Japanese journalists, could be brought to that frame of mind, it is possible that American journalists and Californian eagle-screamers might be induced to follow suit. Unfortunately, even Viscount Uchida had to apply the effect of his utterance by referring to the Californian legislation as "unjust and discriminatory," which it undoubtedly is, being purely self-regarding. At the same time, and a foolish adage notwithstanding, "two blacks" (though they may not make a "white") make each other look less swarthy. Before a Japanese should speak about discrimination in such a matter he should look with an impartial eye upon his own country's laws. Japan does not allow foreigners to buy land in Japan. It taxes their incomes, but it does not allow them even a municipal vote. It is harder for an American to naturalize as a Japanese than for a Japanese to naturalize as an American, the process taking about fifteen years. Companies enjoying a Government subsidy exclude alien shareholders, though they are taxed to provide the subsidy, as the *Japan Chronicle* comments. The Japanese Bar does not admit foreigners, though Japanese have been called to the English Bar. No Japanese Exchange admits aliens. Even the Chambers of Commerce exclude them. As regards racial discrimination, the Chinese in Japan are more harshly treated than the Japanese in California. In Japan no skilled Chinese artisan may be employed, and Government permission is required for coolies. No Chinese may till Japanese soil, or own or even occupy land there. But considerations of this kind do not weigh where passion is, and we may guess at Japan's trouble from the fact that when the Foreign Minister mildly observed in the Diet that they could not expect to get all their own way in friendly negotiations with America, the opposition members yelled at him that he ought to naturalize as an American! There is a Churchillian or military party in Japan which seems to defy public opinion and commit the country to enterprises of more rational spirits are not keen on. In that way foreign suspicion was aroused by the unnecessarily large military contingent sent to Siberia, far outnumbering

the American troops with whom it had been arranged they should co-operate on level or proportional terms. Baron Fujimura plainly told the Diet that Japan's diplomacy was usurped by the War Department, which had pushed the F.O. to one side. If that is so, the Japanese electors as a whole will have to give it their most serious attention, and consider whether they may be led, unless they insist upon respect for their own Constitution.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

A Commission is now enquiring about the industrial employment of children in Hongkong. It invites, in our advertising columns to-day, evidence and suggestions from those who know enough to be helpful. This advertisement should strike the guns of those Hongkong Jeremiahs who go round afterwards shaking their fat heads and saying, "If they had only listened to me, I could have shown them, etc., etc." Anybody qualified as a witness now has his opportunity, or will have it after sending a chit to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. He cannot, whoever he is, expect a special invitation all to himself. His omniscience, of which he may be personally conscious, is not known to everybody. It will be understood, by all familiar with the nature of such Commission work, that the Commissioners will not want to waste time listening to platitudes and sentimental complaints and Utopian desirabilities. They want to get the facts, to realize the evils to be remedied, and practical suggestions to that end. People able to help in that way will not be dissatisfied with the welcome they receive.

IS THIS CO-INCIDENCE?

OR HIGH POLITICS?

His Excellency the Governor, as we know from the official announcement, necessary when the chief executive leaves the Colony, is going to north-China and will be away a few months.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, having finished his labours on the Resources Commission, also goes north, leaving on Monday, and expects to be away a few months.

What's in the wind? Interviewed at "Idlewild" yesterday, by a bunch of newspapermen anxious to learn what might be toward, Sir Robert denied that he was after anything more important than a holiday. He claimed that he deserved a rest, having been working hard.

Pressed, he admitted that it was not improbable he would meet some of the prominent politicians in the north, and if he did so, and were asked, he would give his opinions for what they might be worth. He would be proud if he could do anything to help China. What advice had they (the newspaper men) to offer? They looked at each other and were dumb.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One fatal case of small-pox, Chinese, a non-fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever, also Chinese, and a non-fatal case of puerperal fever, Japanese, were reported yesterday.

A small fire broke out at Chung-chau yesterday. It was promptly attended to by the police and fire brigade who checked the flames before they had time to spread, and soon extinguished them. Slight damage only was done.

A letter from Malmoee addressed to a local resident was posted and passed through Germany to Brindisi. It was opened by the German authorities under an order dated November 15, 1918, which has for its object the prevention of money being sent out of Germany to avoid taxation.

The Bishop of Victoria will be absent from the Colony from April 7 until about May 10. During his absence he will attend the triennial General Synod of the (Episcopal) Church of China to be held at Hankow; also meetings of the Church Missionary Society Advisory Council and of the China Continuation Committee at Shanghai.

Before Magistrate Lindsell this morning an American-born Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession on the Leung Wing wharf yesterday of a revolver without a permit. He pleaded ignorance of local regulations and said he had only recently arrived from the United States on board the s.s. "Nile." The Magistrate said that there was no excuse for not knowing as notices were posted up on all ships. The defendant denied that he had seen any notice on the "Nile." The Magistrate convicted and fined the defendant \$50 and ordered the confiscation of the revolver. He instructed Inspector Macdonald to ascertain whether notices were still being posted on ships as several defendants, especially passengers from Australia, have lately denied that notices had been posted on the vessels they travelled by.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

NEW REGULATIONS.

The following regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 (9) of the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation, 1912, Ordinance No. 40 of 1912, as amended by the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Ordinance, 1921, Ordinance No. 4 of 1921, this 1st day April 1921, were tabled at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council:

1. It shall be lawful for the Governor or in Council to grant by licence to any person whose tender is accepted the exclusive right of maintaining services of public motor vehicles within such portions of the Colony as may be defined in such licence subject to the regulations hereafter mentioned.
2. No licence for the exclusive right of maintaining any service of public motor vehicles shall be granted unless it has been put up to public tender.
3. Subject to these regulations the term for which any such licence shall be granted shall be such period as may be stated in the notice inviting tenders.
4. The notice inviting tenders shall state whether the tenders shall be sealed or open.
5. Every tender shall state the monthly fee offered by the tenderer.
6. No tender shall offer any promise or other consideration for the licence other than the monthly fee.
7. A deposit of \$1,000 shall be made to the Colonial Treasurer before sending in any tender and the receipt therefor shall be attached to such tender.
8. The Governor in Council shall not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.
9. The deposit shall be returned to every unsuccessful tenderer after notice of the non-acceptance of the tender shall have been posted to him.
10. In the case of a successful tender the deposit shall not be returned until the tenderer shall have furnished such security to the value of \$1,000 as may be required by the Colonial Secretary for the compliance by the licensee with all his obligations under these regulations.
11. Such security shall be furnished within 14 days after the posting to the successful tenderer at the address stated in his tender of a notice of acceptance of his tender.
12. No security given under these regulations shall be released by any variation of the terms of the contract between the Governor in Council and the licensee, or by any extension of time granted for any purpose by the Governor in Council to the licensee.

The Royal Artillery hold their annual regimental sports at the United Services Recreation Club on Thursday, April 14, commencing at 2 p.m.

Two marriages were solemnized at the Union Church, Shanghai, on March 30 by the Reverend A. Norman Ryan, M.A. The first was that of Miss Caroline Lindsay Kay, of the China Inland Mission, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Kay, of Renfrew, Scotland, and Missions of the China Inland Mission at Shanghai, and Mr. Aubrey Alfred Clifford Toone, Assistant Building Surveyor of the Shanghai Municipality, who tails from Manchester. The second wedding was between Mr. John Sim, second son of Mr. and Mrs. James Sim of Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, and Miss Margaret Frances Daly, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Daly, of Birr, King's County, Ireland. Mr. Sim has been acting as Lloyd's Surveyor until recently for Mr. Fletcher, who has just returned from leave.

In the Summary Court before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood yesterday, Frank Tse and Company, of 59 Connaught Road Central, exporters and importers, sued E. M. Rafiek, care of the British American Tobacco Company Limited, Canton, to recover \$999.95 as damages suffered by the plaintiffs in respect of breach of a verbal contract made on or about December 4, 1920, for the purchase of certain toilet requisites of the value of \$1,000. The total of the plaintiffs' claim was \$1,065.30 made up of value of goods supplied, surveyor's fee, storage at Kowloon godown and freight from Canton to Hongkong. \$65.45 was realized as the result of auctioning of the goods, leaving \$999.95 claimed for. Mr. T. Rowan represented the plaintiff and Mr. A. H. Carter was for the defendant. After hearing the evidence, the Judge said no facts on which he could succeed in law. It was therefore unnecessary to go into the merits of the case between the parties as to whether the relations between them were those of seller and purchaser or seller and agent. He proposed giving judgment for defendant with costs. If, however, Mr. Rowan after studying the cases under section 4, was convinced he still had a legal claim, he could apply for a rehearing.

BATHING BEACHES.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.

The following report of the Committee of the Legislative Council on the provision of facilities for sea-bathing in the Colony was tabled at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council:

We have considered the questions referred to us, which were as follows:

- (1.) The feasibility of providing adequate public facilities for sea-bathing for the residents of—
(a.) The Island of Hongkong.
(b.) Kowloon.
- (2.) The possibility of supplying cheap and easy means of transport to the public in connection with such sea-bathing.
- (3.) Some persons who wish to indulge in sea-bathing in the Colony do so by means of private launches and yachts, and in the case of societies and schools by hiring craft of all kinds for the season or by the trip of a small boat per head. There are, however, many who are unable to make use of any of these facilities and they have hitherto depended on using the beaches at Kennedy Town and North Point.
- (4.) In view of the fact that reclamations for industrial purposes threaten in the near future to remove the beaches hitherto used we have had to consider how they can be replaced, and in doing so we have adopted as a maximum figure for the cost of transport to, and use of, a bathing beach the sum of 40 cents per head. With this limit we find that it is feasible to provide public facilities for sea-bathing both for the residents of the Island of Hongkong and Kowloon.
- (5.) In the Island of Hongkong we recommend that the Government should undertake the preparation and upkeep for public bathing of two places in Victoria:—
(a.) The first place is a beach 230 feet in length lying between Marine Lot 290, the premises of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, and Marine Lot 321, the premises of the Hongkong Electric Company. We are advised that this beach can be developed satisfactorily so as to be available for bathing at practically all states of the tide. It is proposed to reclaim this beach for a depth of 30 feet from the existing road channel by means of a pitched rubble slope, the sea-wall line being built to a level of ten feet above Ordnance Datum. The reclaimed area would be surfaced in line and cement concrete and matshed accommodation would be erected on it, and a fresh water shower bath. A bamboo pier with diving places would be constructed along the South-west boundary of Marine Lot 321 and the bath area enclosed by a hardwood boom of suitable depth to prevent floating debris passing underneath and fitted with a splash board to prevent oil being thrown over into the bathing area by the motion of the water. The boom will also provide a safeguard against accident.
- (b.) The second place is at Kennedy Town. For the present year and possibly for a few years hence the portion of beach hitherto used will be available, and we do not recommend any change in the arrangements existing. It is, however, possible that a reclamation of a moderate length may be constructed in the near future, which will include the whole or a part of the beach now in use. In that case we recommend that a portion of beach more to the westward be developed in much the same manner as the beach dealt with under (a).

5. For residents of Kowloon we have been able to arrange with the Naval and Military Authorities for a portion of the beach on the north side of Stonecutters Island to be reserved. We recommend the construction by the Government of a fence enclosing an area above high water mark, a bamboo pier, a diving platform, matshed dressing-rooms, and a matshed for refreshments. We also recommend the construction of a short bamboo pier at the end of Jordan Road, Kowloon. The Kau-Lung Sze-Yuek Kai Ferry Company which operates the ferries on the west of the harbour, has offered to provide a launch to carry bathers between the pier suggested and Stonecutters Island and back at a low fare, the exact amount of which has not yet been fixed. The launch would leave Jordan Road about 4.45 p.m. and 5.45 p.m. every afternoon, and return from Stonecutters Island about 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m. and 7 p.m. No other launches should be allowed to use the Government beach and we recommend that a sum of ten cents be charged for each bather. By this means provision would be made for about 300 bathers a day.

6. The cost to the Government of providing the bathing facilities is estimated to amount to about \$8,000 details of which are given in the Appendix. A sum of \$2,700 is provided in the Estimates for the current year, and this would have to be supplemented.

7. We desire to record our appreciation of the assistance rendered to us by Mr. E. W. Carpenter, of the Public Works Department in the preparation of plans and estimates, and in making suggestions.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

WAI YAN SCHOOL.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

The first annual athletic sports meeting of the newly-formed Wai Yan School, Robinson Road, was held at the Racecourse yesterday. There was a large gathering of pupils and their parents and friends present. Among the interested spectators was His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Pozzoni. All the events were keenly contested, and there were many close and exciting finishes.

At the conclusion, Bishop Pozzoni distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. The thanks of the sports committee are due to the following gentlemen who generously contributed to the prize fund: the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Messrs. Francisco Tse Yat, Tang Yu Yuen, Lam Wing Yuen, Chow Ming, the Ying Wah Stationers and the Wing Sang Silversmiths.

The following were the officials:—President, Mr. P. Tse; hon. secretary, Mr. Lau Tse Chun; judges, Rev. Fr. Banchie, Messrs. Wong Yiu Ching, Tang Yee Yuen, Wai Chung Yue, Wong Lam Cho, Tse Cheong Yuk, Tse Man Lung, Foo Shin Hong, W. Mugford, Lo Kwing, Ku Shin Hang; starters, Mr. Lam Wing Yuen and Mr. Chow Kam Woon; time-keepers, Mr. Fung Lap Fook and Mr. Li Shin Ying.

RESULTS.
Junior Long Jump (Championship).—1, Chan Shui Lam; 2, Li Wong.
Senior Long Jump (Championship).—1, Lam Chin Man; 2, Chan Kwong Yin.
Small Boys 100 Yards Flat Race.—1, Chan Cho Wai; 2, Tang Long Kwai; 3, Chow Wing Yim.
Junior 100 Yards Flat Race (Championship).—1, Chan Shui Lam; 2, Lok Tak Hang; 3, Li Shin Hong.
Senior 100 Yards Flat Race (Championship).—1, Tsoi Ip Kan; 2, Chan Kwong Yin; 3, Fung Po Hon.
Junior High Jump (Championship).—1, Li Shin; 2, Fung Kam Chim.
Senior High Jump (Championship).—1, Fung Po Hon; 2, Ng Lun Cheung.
Staff 120 Yards Flat Race (Handicap).—1, Lo Wong; 2, W. Mugford; 3, Tang Yee Yuen.
Junior 200 Yards Flat Race (Championship).—1, Chan Shui Lam; 2, Lo Pak Hong; 3, Kwok Hing Ka.
Senior 200 Yards Flat Race (Championship).—1, Chan Kwong Yin; 2, Tsoi Ip Kan; 3, Li Ching Long.

Small Boys 220 Yards Flat Race.—1, Chan Cho Wai; 2, Leung She Ling.
Junior 400 Yards Flat (Championship).—1, Lok Pak Hong; 2, Li Wong.
Senior 400 Yards Flat Race (Championship).—1, Chang Kwong Yung; 2, Tsoi Ip Kan; 3, Cheng Sai Kan.
2 Rounds Bicycle Race.—1, Lau Tak Cheung; 2, Lau Kim Sang; 3, Wong King Chung.
Relay Race.—1, St. Joseph's College.
Half-mile (Handicap).—1, Jackson Yu; 2, Sun Tin Ping; 3, Leung Shin Man.
Lower Classes Team Race.—Class 5A.
Upper Classes Team Race.—Class 3.

CLAUD SEVERN,
H. E. POLLOCK,
LAU CHU-PAK.

April 4, 1921.

Estimate of cost of providing bathing facilities in Hongkong and Kowloon.

(a.) At North Point to the South-West of Marine Lot 321.

Permanent Work—	
Reclamation of Foreshore	\$ 2,000.00
Provide H.W. Boom	1,400.00
Annual Expenditure—	
Matsheds	900.00
Preparation of beach and shower baths.	50.00
Notice-board, tickets, upkeep of boat, stores, etc.	200.00
Attendants	600.00
Total	\$ 5,150.00

(b.) At Kennedy Town.	
Annual Expenditure—	
Matsheds	350.00
Preparation of beach	50.00
Upkeep of boat, stores, etc.	150.00
Attendants	250.00
Total	\$ 800.00

(c.) At Stonecutters Island.	
Annual Expenditure—	
Matsheds, fences, raft, etc.	\$ 700.00
Preparation of beach and pier	150.00
New Notice-boards, boat, stores, uniforms, etc.	300.00
Attendants	400.00
Pier at Jordan Road, Kowloon	150.00
Total	\$ 1,700.00
Grand Total say	\$8,000.00

FUNERAL.

MR. E. G. S. MAY.

FORMER GOVERNOR'S RETIRE.

The funeral of Mr. Edward George Kekewich Sinclair May, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., son of Major-General Sir Edward May, K.C.B., C.M.G., and a nephew of Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., a former Governor of Hongkong, whose death at the age of 28 years occurred at the Peak Hospital on Tuesday from blood poisoning, took place at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon.

The whole European staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., including the new Hongkong manager, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, attended the funeral.

Messrs. R. Sutherland, F. C. Hall, A. Piercy, Ho Leonz, R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, E. G. Wilkinson, A. W. Eastman, Ministano, J. Bell Irving, E. F. Annett, G. H. Piercy, J. K. Shaw, R. E. Macdonald, P. Tod, G. A. Hastings, G. R. Sayer and Dr. Arthur de Carvalho.

The pall bearers were Messrs. R. J. Paterson, A. B. Stewart, J. E. H. Bibby, F. A. Pollock, A. Murdoch and S. E. Grimston.

Wreaths were received from the following: Sir Reginald and Lady Stubbs, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and the following departments of the firm: the Insurance Department, the Engineering Department, the Import Department: the Ewo Junior Mess, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Junior Mess and Peak Mess, the Hongkong Polo Club, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Lieut. C. R. Thompson, R. N., Lieut. H. E. Sprague, R. N., Lieut. D. W. East, R.N., Lieut. M. Blood, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Bell Irving, Mr. A. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hancock, Mr. Ho Leonz, Mr. W. R. Fiddes Wilson and Mr. F. A. Pollock, Mr. Eric H. Bibby, Mr. G. C. Moron, Mrs. Chas H. Ross, Mr. B. J. Paterson and Mrs. R. E. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Carballo.

ARMED ROBBERS.

BICSHA COOLIE VICTIMS.

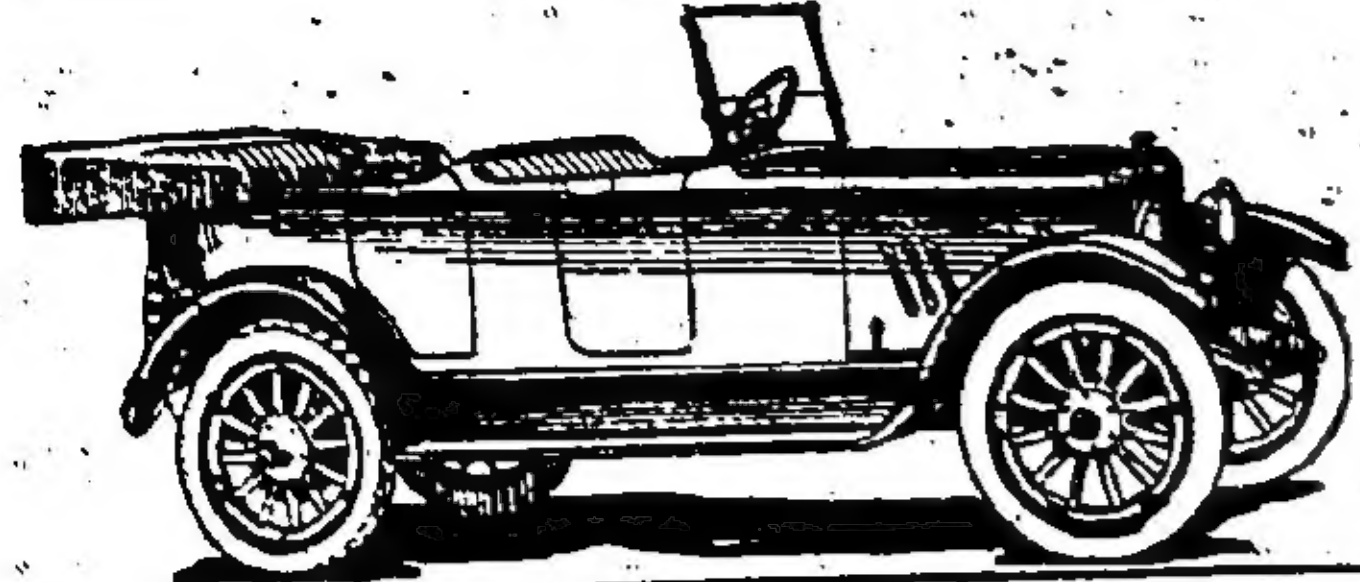
A richa coolie has reported to the police that about 11.30 a.m., yesterday, three well dressed Chinese engaged his and two other vehicles outside the Yau-mai ferry wharf and ordered them to drive to Kowloon-City. Opposite a vacant piece of ground near Bailey's shipyard at Tokawan, the men stopped the vehicles and got out. While two waited, the other walked toward a house for the alleged purpose of getting the fares. After a while he returned and with his two confederates, set upon the complainant and the other coolies. The men produced revolvers and daggers and after threatening to kill if the alarm was given, searched the luckless coolies' persons and stole \$140 from the complainant, and 99 and 65 cents respectively from the other two men. The robbers then pushed the coolies down and ran up the hillside.

WHY.

DOES AMMONIA CLEAN THINGS?

To understand the cleansing function of ammonia, we must remember that it is not really a liquid, as we are accustomed to think of it, but a gas, dissolved in water so that it may be more easily handled and controlled. Moreover, ammonia is one of the strongest of alkalis, and possesses the faculty of dissolving fats and oils which hold much of the dirt on soiled articles together, acting both as a foundation and as a binder for the particles of dirt. Application of ammonia to any object will therefore result in the dissipation of the oily secretion and the consequent loosening of the dirt which is washed away by the action of the water in which the ammoniac gas is dissolved. Ammonia's superiority as a cleansing agent is due primarily to this gaseous content, for the gas can and does reach into every cranny, and not a particle of oily dirt, no matter how well hidden, can escape it. On account of its strong alkali reaction, however, ammonia should be used sparingly and only on articles which will not be eaten away or otherwise injured by its application. As a general rule it should never be used on substances of a vegetable formation—such as cloth, paper or leather—but should be reserved for those with a hard, non-porous surface.

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
59-61 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TELEPHONE: 1343
GENERAL OFFICE: 1343
MAIN BRANCH: 1343
NEW BRANCH: 1343
HONGKONG: 1343
SHANGHAI: 1343
PEKING: 1343
TIENTSIN: 1343
HANKOW: 1343
HARBIN: 1343
CHANGCHUN: 1343
QIANGTUNG: 1343
HONGKONG: 1343

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INCREASED TAXATION.

HIGHER LIQUOR AND TOBACCO DUTIES.

ASSESSMENT INCREASED.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at noon today.

There were present: His Excellency the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.).

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.).

The Hon. Colonial Secretary (Dr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.).

The Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.).

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer (Mr. C. Mel. Messer, O.B.E.).

The Hon. Director of Education (Mr. E. A. Irving).

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Mr. S. B. C. Ross).

The Hon. Director of Public Works (Mr. T. L. Perkins).

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Hon. Mr. Lau Chai-pak.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird.

The two new members of the Council, Mr. A. G. Stephen (successor to Mr. J. Johnston) and Mr. H. W. Bird (successor to Mr. E. V. D. Parn) took the oath.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed the report of the Land Officer for the year 1921, the report of the Director of the Royal Observatory, and the report of the Committee of the Legislative Council on the provision of facilities for sea bathing were adopted.

ASSESSMENT INCREASED.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution under section 31 (1) of the Rating Ordinance, 1901, Ordinance No. 6 of 1901, this 7th day of April, 1921:—

Resolved by the Legislative Council that the percentages on the valuation of tenements payable as rates in the undermentioned districts be altered on and after July 1, 1921, as follows:—

(a) In the City of Victoria:—

from 13 1/2 to 20.

(b) In the portion of the Hill District bounded on the north, south and west by the 700 feet contour and on the east by a line drawn north and south passing through the Wanchai Gap; and in such other portion of the Hill District, as may be ordered by the Governor be notified in the Gazette:—

from 13 1/2 to 20.

(c) In Kowloon Point, Yau-mai, Hung Hom, Hung Hom West, Mong Kok Tsui, Tai Kok Tsui, Fuk Tsun Heng with the exception of Kowloon Marine Lots Nos. 26, 28 and 33, Shamshui, Homumun, Hok Un and Kowloon Police Station from Hung Hom Police Station to the North as far as including Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,150 and Kowloon Marine Lot No. 67, Causeway Bay outside the City Boundary, Tai Hang or San Tsun, Tung Lo Wan, Whitfield, the Shaukiwan Road as far as including Inland Lot No. 1,706, and in Sai Wan Ho and Shaukiwan East and West along the main road and in Inland Lot No. 1,891 or more particularly in the areas edged red on the plans marked A and B dated the 5th day of April, 1921, signed by the Treasurer and deposited at the Treasury:—

from present percentages to 20%.

(d) In the remaining portions of the Hill District and in Wong Nei Chung, Sookonpo, Kwai Chan Long, Quarry Bay, Sai Wan Terrace, Aberdeen, Mongkok and Ma Tau Wei or more particularly in the areas edged yellow on the said plans marked A and B:—

from present percentages to 14 1/2.

(e) In Broadwood Road Nos. 4 to 21 or more particularly in the areas edged green on the said plans marked A:—

from present percentages to 18 1/2.

(f) In To Kwa Wan, Tai Po Road (New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 33 and New Kowloon Farm Lot No. 6):—

from present percentages to 14 1/2.

(g) In the remaining portions of the Hill District and in Wong Nei Chung, Sookonpo, Kwai Chan Long, Quarry Bay, Sai Wan Terrace, Aberdeen, Mongkok and Ma Tau Wei or more particularly in the areas edged yellow on the said plans marked A and B:—

from present percentages to 14 1/2.

(h) In any other place:—

from 7 1/2 to 10.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said that before moving the resolutions he would like to make a few remarks applying to all three. Of course, they were brought forward with the object of raising more revenue. It was obvious that when the estimates of revenue and expenditure were before the Council last autumn that some measures would have to be taken to make them balance as nearly as possible. As the present estimates stood there was an estimated deficit of \$2,012,800, but in drawing up these estimates the revenue from stamps was reckoned as \$1,000,000 more than would be brought in by stamps at their present level. There was provision made for an increase in the rates paid for buoys in the harbour and also a considerable increase expected in the revenue from water. There had been various causes for considerable delay in bringing forward the Bill for increasing the Stamp Duty and it was unlikely that the Bill would become law before the end of this month so that the \$500,000 proposed to be raised from that source would probably be much less. Also, with regard to water no measures had been settled yet for increasing the revenue from water and only a portion of the sum they hoped to get would be realised. As regards the harbour buoys the Government had given a pledge that for this year no increase would be made in taxation on shipping, although the amount of shipping visiting the port was far greater than in former years and it was possible that the estimated sum of \$19,000 would be realised without any increase in the present rates. It would be clear that without any increase in taxation beyond what had already been allowed for that the estimated deficit of \$2,000,000 would be increased to something like \$3,000,000. Also, he would mention that the estimated revenue from opium was not expected to reach the estimated \$4,000,000—possibly, a deficit of \$500,000. If the expenditure asked for this year was incurred with no increase in taxation there would be a deficit of something like \$3,000,000. Having regard to that position it had been decided to increase certain taxation and the resolutions before the Council would provide for that. They referred to increases in the Assessed Taxes and also in liquor and tobacco duties. The amount expected to be realised for the portion of the year during which the increased taxes would be collected was about \$900,000. It was hoped—practically certain that under expenditure there would be considerable savings under certain heads, which might amount to \$800,000, so that the taxes to be collected under the resolutions together with the savings in expenditure would result in the deficit for the year being about \$1,300,000. The resolution regarding Assessed Taxes was taken first.

In seconding the resolution, the Hon. Colonial Treasurer explained how the various percentages appearing in the resolution had been fixed. The basis of the system had been to allow certain percentages to certain services, the total on such percentages being the percentage payable. The services taken for this purpose had been the Police, Fire Brigade, Water and Lighting. At present the Police were taken at 8 1/2 per cent. reduced to 7 per cent. in outlying districts; Fire Brigade at 1 1/2 per cent.; Water at 2 per cent.; and Lighting at 1 1/2 per cent., making a maximum of 13 per cent. In the last few years the cost of the other services had greatly increased and the necessity for an increase in rates. During the war an extra 7 per cent. was added all round, and the money received therefrom paid to Imperial Funds. This increase, was, however, temporary, and ceased on the termination of the war.

(Continued on Page 10.)

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO THE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

THE COMMISSION will be glad to hear evidence or to receive suggestions from any person who may be interested in the Industrial Employment of Children. Communications should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION,

Secretariat of Chinese Affairs, Hongkong.

By Order of the Commission.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Pavilion of the Club on THURSDAY the 14th of April, 1921, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of submitting the following resolutions:

1.—That the present Hongkong Cricket Club be wound up, and the committee be authorised to take all necessary steps for that purpose.

2.—That the committee be authorised to register a Company Limited by guarantee not exceeding \$100 per member, on the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association which will be submitted to the meeting.

3.—That the committee be authorised to assign and hand over to the new Company, when registered, all the assets of the Club.

Should the proposed resolutions be passed at this meeting a subsequent confirmatory meeting will be called.

Copies of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen by members at the Pavilion. By Order of the Committee.

L. S. GREENHILL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

ROYAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

A SMOKING CONCERT will be held in the Royal Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks at 9 p.m. on SATURDAY, 9th April.

All Past and Present Members of the Royal Artillery are cordially invited.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

to be played at the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

A. J. OSMUND.

P. IVANOVICH (Holder) 1,000 up in two sessions commencing at 6 and 9 p.m.

Admission:—Members, Sailors & Soldiers 50 cts. Non-members \$1.00 Reserved Seats \$2.00

R. C. WITCHELL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

LAST TOURNAMENT of the SEASON. SATURDAY, 16th April, at THE MING YUK GARDENS, at 9 p.m.

MAIN EVENT.

15 Round Contest for the Heavy Weight Championship of the Colony and the Hongkong Exchange Brokers Association Belt.

P. WILKINS, R.M.L. (Heavyweight champion of the China Squadron 1920).

A. E. EVANS, H.M.S. HAWKINS, (Challenger).

also five six-round contests. Special Trains will be run. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

WEDNESDAY, April 13th, Members (on Production Current Membership cards).

THURSDAY, 14th to SATURDAY, 16th, General Public.

Prices \$5 and \$3, reserved and \$1, unreserved, which can also be bought at MOUTRIE'S on above dates.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

THE BANDMAN OPERA CO., 1921

Under the distinguished Patronage of H.E. The Governor & Lady STUBBS. H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir ALEXANDER DUFE, K.C.B., and H.E. Major General Sir G. MACAULAY KIRKPATRICK, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

"IRENE"

From the Empire Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, April 8th. "GOING UP" From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, April 9th. "THE NEW SHOP GIRL" From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

SUNDAY, April 10th. "AFGAR" From the London Pavilion.

Prices \$4, \$3 & \$1. Overture 8.15 p.m. prompt. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW.

A MEETING of those interested in the above will be held in the BOARD ROOM of Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & CO'S OFFICE on MONDAY next, 11th instant, at 5.30 p.m. to elect a working Committee for the Show and any other business.

B. L. FROST, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

THE MEMBERS of the St. Joseph's College Association will be AT HOME, to parents of scholars and friends of the College, at the Race Course, on the occasion of the Sixth Annual Athletic Sports on TUESDAY, 12th April, 1921.

Lady Brunyate has graciously consented to distribute the prizes at the conclusion of the Sports.

J. P. BRAGA, Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, April 8, 1921 commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 4 Godown of The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEES) 1079 1/2 casks Flour.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, April 8, 1921, at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEES) 42 cases Coach Screws and Carriage Bolts.

10 cases Coloured Glass.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Re 8 cases Stocks and Dies.

UNLESS the above be cleared within ten days the Undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on 18th April, 1921, at 11 a.m. the above to cover the storage.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For account of the consignee) at an early date

AT GLENILSA No. 9 THE PEAK.

Valuable Household Furniture, &c. &c. therein contained.

Comprising:—Steel Safe, Hallstand, Dining room suite, upholstered sofa and armchairs, plate cutlery, Dinner service and glassware.

Bedroom Suites, wardrobes, mirrors, curtains, kitchen stools, Pot Plants, &c. &c.

And Piano by Collard & Collard. (Full particulars from catalogue) On view day before sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

NOTICES.

"AUTO-VACUUM."

THE PERFECT FREEZER

MAKES

Wonderful Ice Cream Without Labour

1 Qt. SIZE

SUFFICIENT

FOR

6 PERSONS.

\$12.50



2 Qt. SIZE

SUFFICIENT

FOR

12 PERSONS.

\$14.50

TAKE ONE

ON YOUR MOTORING OR LAUNCH PARTIES.

HARDWARE DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF SHEET MUSIC.

FOX-TROTS & ONE STEPS

PEGGY SWEET SIAMISE

KISMET

CAIRO

VENETIAN MOON

BOLABO

KARAVAN

SAHARA ROSE

ISLE OF GOLDEN DREAMS

ONLY

CHLOE

MY BABY'S ARMS

WHOA JANUARY

MAMMY O MINE

OUT OF THE EAST

NOBODY KNOWS

TILL WE MEET AGAIN

TULIP TIME

PATCHES

TEARS OF LOVE

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1235

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after November 1st, 1920, until further notice we are prepared to accept orders for HOUSEHOLD COAL re-screened in Hongkong at the following prices:—

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road). \$22.00 per ton.

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road) and Lower Levels and Kowloon. \$21.00 per ton.

TERMS:—CASH WITH ORDER (CHEQUES PAYABLE TO "RAILWAY MINING ADMINISTRATION")

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION HEAD OFFICE:—TIENTSIN.

AGENTS:—DODWELL & CO., LTD. HONGKONG

OUR SOUVENIR NUMBER

IS NOW ON SALE

At \$1 per copy.

ORDERS FOR EXTRA COPIES CAN BE PLACED ONLY AT

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICES, 5, WYNDHAM STREET.



Vickers' LONDON Gin

The Perfection of over a Century's Experience in Gin Distilling

"BOTH BRANDS ARE BENEFICIAL!"

FINEST LONDON OLD TOM

FINEST LONDON UNSWEETENED

Price per Case 1 doz. qts. Duty Paid \$28.00

SOLE AGENTS:—

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Tel. No. 731.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND
S.A. EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KRYER"	8,000	15th Apr.	MASSILLON, LONDON & A. W. P.
"DUNER"	8,414	19th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,000	27th Apr.	MASSILLON, LONDON & A. W. P.
"BOUDAN"	7,000	28th Apr.	MASSILLON, LONDON & A. W. P.
"NAGOTA"	7,000	13th May	MASSILLON, LONDON & A. W. P.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,449	9th Apr. 11 a.m.	Calcutta, via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	13th April	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"KANOWA"	7,000	14th Apr.	

+ omits Sandakan calls Timor.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NAGOTA"	7,000	11th Apr.	Shanghai and Japan.
"KANOWA"	6,944	14th Apr.	Shanghai and Japan.
"KANOWA"	7,000	16th Apr.	Japan direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta via Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passes for Messengers not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No
claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, and books, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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E. H. ING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS.

via Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandlery Articles.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER via Manila,
Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (omit Manila) ... Wednesday, 30th April, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (omit Manila) ... Friday, 6th May, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (omit Manila) ... Tuesday, 31st May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KIPANO MARU ... Friday, 16th Apr., at 11 a.m.
INABA MARU ... Friday, 29th Apr., at 11 a.m.
KAMO MARU ... Friday, 12th May, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Apr., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU (Sailing from Singapore) ... Wednesday, 11th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

WAKABA MARU ... Friday, 22nd April.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU ... Sunday, 17th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 12th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KANAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th Apr., at 11 a.m.
OAKA MARU ... Wednesday, 13th April.
IYO MARU ... Friday, 14th Apr., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

THE QUEST OF MOHAMMED'S SACRED SLIPPER SERIES.

I—THE PHANTOM
SCIMITAR.

BY SAKI ROHMER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

(COPYRIGHT, 1916.)

Professor Deeping, famous Orientalist, stole Mohammed's slipper and fled with it to England. Later he was found murdered, in a room with door and windows locked on the inside. And the scimitar that killed him was found, wet with his blood, in a small unopened box beside him. How did it get there? Who murdered him? How did the murderer get away? Read this and the other weird adventure stories in this remarkable series to learn of the mysterious fate that pursued every body who touched the stolen slipper.

Dimly, to my ears came the ceaseless murmur of London. The night was now far advanced, and not a sound disturbed the silence of the court below my window.

Professor Deeping's Assyrian Mythology lay open before me, beside my notebook.

When after assisting, or endeavouring to assist, Bristol at his elaborate inquiries, I had at last returned to my chambers, I had become the victim of a singular delusion.

Finally, as I entered the hall and mounted the darkened stairs, I glanced down from the first landing into the black well beneath.

Blazing, yellow eyes, I thought, looked up at me!

I will confess that I leaped up the remaining flight of stairs to my door and, safely within, found myself trembling as if with a palsy.

When I sat down to write (for sleep was an impossible proposition) I placed my revolver upon the table beside me; I cannot say why.

My conclusions, thus far, amounted to the following:

The apparition of the phantom scimitar was due to the presence of someone who, by means of the moonlight, or of artificial light, cast a reflection of such a weapon as that found in the oblong chest upon the wall of a darkened apartment; as Deeping's statement on the "Mandala" his study, etc.

A group of highly efficient assassins, evidently Moslem fanatics, who might or might not be of the ancient order of Hashishin, had pursued the stolen slipper to England. They had severed any hand, other than that of a Believer, which had touched the case containing it. (The Coptic porter was a Christian.)

Uncertain, possibly, of Deeping's faith, or fearful of endangering the success of their efforts by an outrage upon him, en route, they had refrained from this until his arrival at his house. He had been warned of his impending end by Ahmad Ahmadeen.

Who was Ahmadeen? And who was his beautiful associate? I found myself unable, at present, to answer either of these questions.

In order to gain access to Professor Deeping, who so carefully secluded himself, a box had been sent to him by ordinary carrier. Respecting this box, we had made an extraordinary discovery.

It was of the kind used by Eastern conjurers for what is generally known as the box trick. That is to say, it could only be opened (short of smashing it) from the inside! You will remember what we found within it? Consider this with the new fact, above, and to what conclusion do you come?

Something had been concealed inside, and had slain Professor Deeping while he was actually engaged in endeavouring to force the box open. This inconceivable creature had then searched the study for the slipper—or for the key of the safe. Interrupted and trapped, by the arrival of the police, the creature had returned to the box, reclosed it, and had actually been there when the study was searched!

For a creature so small as the murderous thing in the box to slip out during the confusion, and at some time prior to Bristol's arrival, was no difficult matter.

But what was this creature? I turned to the chapter in Assyrian Mythology—"The Tradition of the Hashishin." The legends which the late Professor Deeping had collected relative to this sect of religious murderers were truly extraordinary. Of the cult's extinction, at the time of writing, he was clearly certain, but he referred to the popular belief, or Moslem legend, that, since Hassan of Khorrassan, there had always been a Sheikh-al-Jebel, and that a dreadful being known as Hassan of Aleppo was the present holder of the title.

He referred to the fact that De Sacy has shown the word "Assassin" to be derived from Hashishin and quoted El-Idrisi to the same end. The Hashishin performed their murderous feasts under the influence of Hashish, or Indian hemp; and during the state of ecstasy so induced, according to Deeping, they acquired powers almost supernatural.

I read how they could scale sheer precipices, pass fearlessly along nar-

row ledges which would scarcely afford foothold for a rat, cast themselves from great unscathed, and track one marked for death in such a manner as to remain unseen not only by the victim but by others about him. At this point of my studies I started, in a sudden nervous panic, and laid my hand upon my revolver, for I thought I heard a faint sound outside my study door!

The key of Deeping's safe and his letter to me lay close by my hand. I slipped them into a drawer and locked it. With every nerve, it seemed, strung up almost to the snapping point, I mechanically pursued my reading.

My door began very slowly to open! Merciful God! What was coming into the room! So very slowly, so gently, so all but imperceptibly, did it move, that had my nerves been less keenly attuned I doubt not I should have remained unaware of the happening. Frozen with horror, I sat and watched. Yet my mental condition was a singular one.

My direct gaze never quitted the door, but in some strange fashion I saw the words of the next paragraph upon the page before me: "The Sheikh-al-Jebel took young boys of a certain desert tribe, and for eight hours of every day, until their puberty, confined them in a wooden frame."

What looked like a reed was slowly inserted through the opening between door and doorpost! It was brought gradually round . . . until it pointed directly toward me!

I seemed to put forth a mighty mental effort, shaking off the joy of fear which held me inactive in my chair. A saving instinct warned me—and I ducked my head.

Something whirled past me and struck the wall, behind.

Revolver in hand, I leaped across the room, dashed the door open and fired blindly—again and again and again—down the passage.

And in the brief gleams I saw it! It was a tiny dwarf! Neither within nor without a freak exhibition had I seen so small a human being! A kind of supernatural dread gripped me by the throat at sight of it. As it turned, with animal activity, and bounded into my bathroom, I caught a three-quarter view of the creature's swollen, incredible head, which was nearly as large as that of a normal man!

Never, while my mind serves me, can I forget that yellow, grinning face and those canine fangs—the tigers' blazing eyes set in the misshapen head.

Wildly, I fired again. I hurled myself forward and dashed into the room.

Like nothing so much as a cat, the gleaming body (the dwarf was but scantily clothed) streaked through the open window!

Certain death, I thought, must be his lot, upon the stones of the court far below. I ran and looked down, shaking in every limb, my mind filled with a loathing terror unlike anything I had ever known.

Brilliant moonlight flooded the pavement beneath, and for twenty yards to left and right every stone was visible.

The court was empty!

Human, homely London moved and wrought intimately about me; but there, at sight of the empty court below, a great loneliness swept down like a mantle—a clammy mantle of the fabric of dread. I stood remote from my fellows, in an evil world peopled with the creatures of Hassan of Aleppo.

(To be continued.)

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

"HAWKINS" v. THE REST.

The United Service Football League season closed yesterday afternoon when H.M.S. "Hawkins" the winners of the league played an exhibition game against an XI chosen from the rest of the league. A very fast and exciting game was watched by a large gathering.

The "Hawkins" kicked off and the Rest assumed the offensive. A well combined attack resulted in Savage shooting the ball against the side of the net. An anxious time for the "Hawkins" followed, but eventually Humphreys cleared.

The "Hawkins" then attacked, but the defence kept them out. Midfield play followed for a good bit, and then the Rest custodian was tested and cleared. Flying visits with narrow escapes were paid to each end of the field, and then the Rest looked like scoring when they were pulled up for offside against Amor.

The Rest kept up the attack until Edwards cleared. Open play followed. Then the Rest refused to be denied, and returning to the attack, after Trivett had cleared a difficult shot, Cook sent the ball fast towards the goal and netted amid much

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNER" Captain WALKER, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 4, 1921.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BENLEI."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 6, 1921.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

If you want a clear head and good digestion you must not let your bowels become clogged with poisonous waste from the body, as is always the case when you become constipated.

Proper food, an abundance of water and plenty of outdoor exercise should keep your bowels regular. When that fails you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. They cause a gentle movement of the bowels and are easy and pleasant to take. For sale by all chemists and Storekeepers.

A. KWAI & CO.

22 & 23 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

Ship Chandlery, Coal Merchants, Sail-Makers, General Storekeepers, AND Soap and Soda Manufacturers.

Office 444 "ALFAL" Tel. No. 198.

applause. Spirited by this success, the Rest followed up their advantage, and returning to the attack immediately from the centre, forced a corner. The kick was beautifully taken, and Cook again scored. With two goals against them, the "Hawkins" played in earnest, but the Rest defence kept them away, and when half time came the score sheet read: The Rest 2; "Hawkins" 0.

The Rest attacked at the resumption and Amor forced a corner, but nothing resulted. From the clear, the "Hawkins" left wing went away. He passed beautifully to Harris who had hard lines in missing the net. Fast and exciting play followed, with Cluniffe and Bullard combining brilliantly. They pulled the backs considerably and had play all their own way. Working the ball well in, Cluniffe passed to Bullard and the latter made no mistake. The "Hawkins" monopolized the play after this and tried hard to equalize. They raised in shots from all ranges and angles but somehow the ball refused to enter the net. Bad luck dogged them throughout the rest of the game and when the final whistle came, they had not equalized. The Rest ran out winners of a hard fought match by the old goal in three.

After the match the "Hawkins" team lined up before the stand and were presented with the Shield. Edwards, the Captain of the "Hawkins", eleven, received the Shield from His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Macanlay Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., who made a short speech in which he said it was with great pleasure that he undertook this pleasant task and complimented

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ECONOMIC RESOURCES COMMITTEE.

REPORT PUBLISHED.

INTERESTING CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Colonial Secretary we have received copies of the reports of the various sub-committees of the Economic Resources Committee, which was appointed at the beginning of last year. The report of the Factory and Home and Cottage Sub-Committee includes verbatim reports of the proceedings, useful appendices, an illustrated memorandum on sericulture, pig-breeding, tobacco, cotton, fruit and vegetable growing. The contents of this report, which is illustrated with many fine photographs, are as follows:—(1)—A list of Factory and Home and Cottage Industries under European or semi-European management. (2)—A list of industries under Chinese management. (3)—List of Industries in Hongkong and Kowloon under Chinese management. (4)—List of Industries in New Territories. (5)—Memorandum on the Salt Industry in Hongkong. (6)—Memorandum on the Match Industry. (7)—Sericulture in the New Territories. (8)—Pig Breeding in the New Territories. (9)—Tobacco Cultivation, Cotton growing, Tea, Fruit and Vegetable growing. (10)—Circular letter with list of Questions.

In his capacity as Chairman of the Factories and Home and Cottage Sub-Committee, Sir Robert Ho Tung prepared four reports, one of which deals with pig breeding and tobacco cultivation in the New Territory, the second with sericulture in the same area (with notes on successful experiments made at his farm at Sheung Shui), another on fruit and vegetable growing, and the fourth on the salt industry in Hongkong. The first two, augmented by lengthy memoranda, are illustrated with some excellent plates.

Reports are also submitted by Mr. E.V.I. Farr, Chairman of the Shipping and Shipbuilding Sub-Committee, Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon (on livestock in the New Territory), Mr. John Johnstone, chairman of the Fisheries Sub-Committee, and Sir Paul Chater, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Mining and Minerals. Sir Paul Chater also submitted a memorandum on land development in Hongkong which we publish today.

The late Mr. D. K. Moss as Chairman of another sub-committee reported on development from the tourist standpoint, including in the term commercial travellers and people generally who visit the Colony for business purposes or change of climate or scene, passengers transshipping and also Chinese visitors of a desirable type.

The Economic Resources Committee report their conclusions and recommendations as follows:—(a)—First and foremost, the fact must be recognised that the labour problem figures pre-eminently in the consideration of the industrial development of Hongkong. Happily, so far, the supply has been equal to the growing demand, and there is no ground for apprehension that, under present conditions, the supply will not be fully maintained. At the same time we are not unmindful of the fact that the general tendency for all skilled labour in this part of the world, as in Europe and in America, and even in Japan, is to become more expensive.

(b)—High rent is a serious factor militating against industrial development. It gives a decided advantage in favour of Canton against Hongkong. We therefore, beg leave to reiterate our considered opinion that, in view of the increased advantages which will obtain as soon as a stable government is instituted in South China, it behoves the Authorities in Hongkong very carefully to watch the situation. We believe when settled conditions exist in Kwangtung advantages for conducting factories will be superior (considering all circumstances) to Hongkong, labour, land rentals and building conditions all being on a much lower basis.

(c)—As regards building conditions it is our opinion that the Building Authorities should, if possible, relax building restrictions in such a way as to attract prospective industries to the Colony.

(d)—Small Chinese shipbuilding and repairing yards should be afforded facilities to continue their trade if dispossessed of their present free-shore rights by reason of any reclamation—public or private—or other works.

(e)—Government should define its policy with regard to the location of so-called offensive trades. Frequent removals have a detrimental effect on such trades, and may lead in the end to the driving out of business of persons presently engaged therein.

(f)—It will be an advantage if, when the Sanitary Department carries out its periodical house-cleaning and lime-washing, regard is had to the convenience of factories so as to reduce to a minimum the disturbance of the ordinary working of the same.

(g)—Because Canton can build cheaper, it has captured the motor-car building trade formerly conducted in Hongkong.

(h)—For the trade of motor-car assembling and repairing to be conducted remuneratively, moderate

house-rent is a first essential. At present accommodation for garages within the City limits is prohibitive. It has been pointed out to us that chauffeurs' wages in Hongkong are maintained at a rate disproportionate to that ruling in Shanghai. Whether local conditions will warrant a substantial reduction in these wages, the Traffic Sub-Department of the Police Department will be more competent to express a definite opinion.

At the same time the training of Chinese chauffeurs, as suggested, under Police direction is well worthy of consideration. A course of instruction for chauffeurs in driving alone costs \$160, and a complete course, including mechanical instruction, cannot be obtained unless on payment of \$250.

(i)—The incidence of heavy taxation on tobacco and distilled rice-wine or samshu is felt to be burdensome on the tobacco-manufacturing and wine-distilling trades. We submit as specific recommendations in this connection, but mention the fact as represented to us by the interests concerned in the hope that it will receive consideration.

(j)—The blocking of the river in the village of Ha Tsun, Ping Shan District, has had a very damaging effect on the groundnut industry as well as the native distilleries and pig farms. This matter is worthy of early attention. It is urged that it will be a great advantage to the well-to-do merchants of the districts of Un Long, Ping Shan and Au Tau if the Government were to build a police station on a hill in Mong Chang to guard the river boundary between British and Chinese territory.

(k)—Deficient water supply and main water supply in the Sheung Shui District force themselves upon our attention. If remedial measures could be devised to make good these deficiencies we are of opinion that the productivity of the district could be materially increased.

(l)—We feel certain that it suffices if attention of the Kowloon Railway Authorities be invited to a certain anomaly in the freight tariff for it to be readjusted. We refer to the respective charges on rice and bran as allowed to the Memorandum on Pig-Breeding. While on this subject the General Manager of the Railway may regard with sympathy the wish of the farmers to have a shed for animals awaiting transport at the Sheung Shui Halt. While the provision of this shed may not pay at first it is regarded as a very useful one and may in the end add to the revenue of the Railway.

(m)—We trust that the Government might see its way to reconstruct the small dam at Ku Tung (D.D. 95 and 98), especially as it involves a very small expenditure only.

(n)—We venture to believe that the time is fast approaching when the population of the village of Aberdeen and its vicinity should have a water supply independent of the small reservoir serving the Tai Shing Paper Mill. Under existing arrangements the Mill's water supply is a precarious one in the dry season. We think there is cause for asking the Government to find some other means of supplying the village and floating populations by enlarging the reservoir; or, if not practicable, of providing a new reservoir, or by a line of pipes from the Government's main water supply.

(o)—It has been demonstrated that the Salt Industry has ceased to be a profitable trade in the districts of the New Territory.

(p)—We strongly urge the desirability of stimulating the effort at re-establishing the match industry in the Colony, and to this end would point out the necessity for a sympathetic consideration of all applications for leases of Crown lands as well as building covenants and restrictions. In connection with the match industry we suggest that the Botanical and Forestry Department might consider the expediency of planting suitable timber for match wood and boxes in connection with its afforestation plans in the near future.

(q)—The value of sericulture cannot be over estimated, and we endorse the Chairman's recommendations set out in detail in para 68 above.

(r)—We would like to see pig-breeding more extensively undertaken by the farmers in the New Territories, once it is shown that it can be, as it has been, made a remunerative industry.

(s)—Nothing can be lost by experiments being conducted with a view to demonstrating the feasibility of successful cotton cultivation on the mainland. The hosiery trade is increasing by leaps and bounds, and it behoves the Government to foster this industry by affording the means for supplying the raw material required by the trade. The starting of a new Cotton Mill with Chinese capital is mooted. All that its promoters desire is the ability to obtain cheap cotton, independent of cotton supplies by foreign interests inimical to local industrial development.

The Report is signed by Sir Robert Ho Tung, as Chairman and by the

Hon. Mr. Lau Chue-pak, Mr. D. O. Russell, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. Chow Chou-on, and Mr. R. E. Greig. Owing to Mr. Chan Harr's absence from the Colony he was unable to sign the Report. A draft copy of the Report was forwarded to him at Shanghai and Mr. Chan Harr telegraphed his entire approval of the Report.

LAND DEVELOPMENT.

PAPER BY THE HON. SIR PAUL CHATER, C.M.G.

In my opinion the method by which the Economic Resources of the Colony can best be developed is by expansion, and by this I mean the acquisition of land on the sea level suitable for buildings, such as factories, godowns and tenement houses, the opening up by roadways of the higher levels at present unapproachable and the provision thereby of many excellent sites for residential property suitable for the erection of houses at rentals to suit all classes of the European Community.

That there are many localities on both sides of the harbour where such expansion can easily be made is an indisputable fact.

As one instance thereof, I have now to submit for your consideration a scheme by which a very large area of land can be added to the Colony's sea frontage at a comparatively low cost and from which the Government and Colony in general will greatly benefit.

This scheme deals with the reclamation of some 800,000 square feet of land at Kennedy Town as shown on the plan chart which I lay on the table. This reclamation, when completed, would give to the Colony an approximate area in Marine Lots, having a fairly deep water frontage, of 363,000 square feet, and in Inland Lots an approximate area of 191,000 square feet, which latter area would be further increased by some 250,000 to 400,000 square feet by land in the immediate neighbourhood now merely hillsides, and from which the necessary filling for the reclamation could most conveniently be taken. Leaving out of consideration for the moment this further increase to our Inland Lot area, we obtain on the reclamation itself an area available for building of 554,000 square feet, the remaining 246,000 square feet being required for roads, etc.

The estimated cost of this reclamation, including granite-faced Praya Wall, nullahs, and filling to an average level of 13 feet above Ordnance Datum and contingencies, is \$557,000 or about 89 cents per square foot of area to be reclaimed. This is, when compared with the cost of private reclamation recently made at North Point, and which worked out at about 60 cents per square foot, a liberal figure. Existing lots in the immediate neighbourhood have very recently been sold at \$7.00 per square foot for Marine and \$5.00 per square foot for Inland Lots.

Let us suppose that the area to be obtained were sold on this basis we arrive at a gross for Marine Lots of \$2,541,000 and for Inland Lots 1,337,000.

Less cost of reclamation 557,000

A net profit of \$3,321,000

but as these figures may reasonably not be readily obtainable, let us base our calculation upon the safer basis of say \$5.00 per foot for Marine and \$3.00 for Inland Lots. This will give a net profit of \$1,831,000, to which may be added the sum to be obtained from the sale of the additional, say, 250,000 square feet obtained by the cutting of the hillsides to which I referred, the cost of which is included in the cost of the reclamation, and which at, say \$2.50 per-foot would produce a further \$625,000, making a total of \$2,456,000 profit to be obtained from the sale of the full area—a very handsome sum—not to mention the steady annual income accruing to the Treasury by way of Crown Rent and Rates when the land becomes fully or partially developed. Crown Rent alone is estimated to produce over \$10,000 per annum.

Similarly, further additions to our building area are well within the bounds of practicability, by reclamation of a like nature stretching from the Electric Company's property at North Point, round to Quarry Bay, and from the other side of Taikeo Dockyard on to Shaikwan.

On the other side of the island there exists a very large area immediately beyond Yaumatei and stretching on both sides of the main road up to the village of Mong-kok-tee, capable of being easily filled in by the cutting down of the surrounding hills, and which, when done, would add to the neighbourhood several acres of useful land.

For residential purposes the south side of our Island has, up to now, remained practically a dead letter, but in these days of motor-cars, omnibuses and potential tramways, giving rapid and easy access to and from the business centres, the day is not far distant when the many ex-

cellent building sites to be obtained on this side of the island will be taken up, and homes where one may enjoy the benefit of the southern breeze during the hot summer months will there be established. At present much of this land that I have in mind is occupied by our Dairy Farm, but it may be made easily available by the removal of the Farm to larger, and for their purpose, better tracts of land in the New Territory.

These, Gentlemen, are a few suggestions I wish to put forward dealing with the subject of the development of the Colony's resources, and I feel confident that were building sites prepared at the places I have indicated, and more particularly in the Kennedy Town and Yaumatei districts, they would find ready purchasers at good prices; whereas they will remain practically unsaleable if the preparation of the sites devolve upon any prospective purchasers.

When addressing you the other day on the subject of the Colony's Resources I referred to the acquisition of a further large area of land to be obtained by reclamation at North Point, extending from the Electric Company's Station almost to Quarry Bay.

I have now gone somewhat more fully into the matter, and as you will see from the plan and chart, which I lay on the table, the approximate total area to be obtained by this scheme is 3,800,000 square feet at an estimated cost, including granite-faced Praya Wall, roads, filling to an average level of 13 feet above Ordnance datum and contingencies of \$2,660,000 or about 70 cents per square foot.

A total area to be reclaimed of 3,800,000 square feet. Less required for Roads, Streets, etc. 750,000 square feet. Gives us an area in Marine Lots of 3,050,000 square feet to be disposed of by the Government.

Land in this neighbourhood has, to my knowledge, been sold at as much as \$2.50 per square foot, but to place our calculations upon a more conservative and safer basis let us presume that the price be only \$2.00 per square foot, at which price we arrive at a gross receipt of \$6,100,000.00 Less cost of reclamation 2,660,000.00

A net gain of some \$3,440,000.00

to the Colony's revenue, if and when all the land is sold.

The necessary filling for this work is readily obtainable from the hillsides in the immediate neighbourhood, and, as I pointed out when putting forward my suggestion for the Kennedy Town development, a further considerable area by way of Inland Lots will also be obtained in this district.

It is impossible at the moment to approximate what this area will be, but it cannot but be very considerable, and I estimate the price obtainable for such Inland Lots at from 50 cents to \$1.00 per square foot. It will thus be readily seen how large an increase must accrue to the revenues of the Colony by way of Land Premia, Crown Rent, Government Rates on rateable improvements whenever such scheme be carried out to completion.

I do not, however, advocate for a moment the immediate undertaking of so large a work, particularly in view of the more important Praya East Reclamation which will no doubt be shortly put in hand, but rather throw out this suggestion as a possible and potential asset to the Colony in years to come.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

OPEN DOUBLES.

Only one Open event was fixed for yesterday at the Hongkong Cricket Club, namely the doubles between J. B. Penman and A. D. Humphreys against Major C. Wilson and L. Forster. As in the case of the singles of the day before, this match provided a close contest, going to the full five sets before Penman and Humphreys emerged victors. The first two sets went easily to the eventual winners, Wilson being quite off his game and Forster far from reliable. At this stage, Wilson struck his game, and aided by Forster's success in cutting off shots at the net took a love set from the opposite side. They kept this up in the next set in spite of a pick-up on the part of Humphreys, who had gone off colour a bit. At two sets all the best of the struggle began, all playing a good game. Penman was hitting hard and Humphreys brought off several fine smashes. Wilson had the best of the net-work, however, poaching very well on many occasions. His partner, however, failed to combine well enough with him, and many valuable points went through this. Forster would do better if he stayed back, for his only kills are a cross-court

poke and a volley at Penman's feet—a compliment which Penman returned as often as it was given. Had Forster kept a better court position the result would probably have been different.

It is a pity that there is so much play in Hongkong which reminds one of cutting wood. Instruction in calisthenics might effect an improvement.

Both Wilson and Humphreys played a pretty game, though neither has the killing power necessary to deal with either Penman or Forster.

Score to Penman and Humphreys:—5/3, 6/4, 0/6, 6/8, 6/2.

A. PLATER.

OTHER RESULTS.

The results of the other games played yesterday were—

Open Championship Doubles: J. B. Penman and A. D. Humphreys beat Major C. Wilson and L. Forster 6-3, 6-4, 0-6, 6-8, 6-2.

Club Championship: Captain P. Havelock-Davies beat G. M. Dodwell 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

Handicap Singles "B": C. Blaker beat Capt. Tomery 6-1, 7-5.

Men's Handicap Doubles: G. Miskin and E. G. Grimbale walk over, their opponents, T. E. Winfield and M. E. F. Airey, failing to turn up.

Mixed Doubles Handicap: Lieut. Colonel Nicholson and Mrs. Gompertz beat Major J. R. and Mrs. Lloyd, 6-1, 6-3.

1921 LEAGUE.

TO COMMENCE THIS MONTH.

Under the auspices of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association, the 1921 Tennis League has been arranged to commence this month, the first matches to take place on Saturday, April 23.

The Association has decided to have two divisions, although the lack of grounds threatened seriously to restrict the entry. As it is, Wigwam, who might have done very well in the "Second Division," but whose ground is shortly to be built on, are not in. Club de Recreio, who are also to lose their ground, have entered, in the expectation of being able to make suitable arrangements if necessary. The Dockyard and Y.M.C.A. are not taking part nor are Ladies' Recreation Club and the Japanese. The Clubs competing are:—

THE ENTRANTS.

First Division (seven teams).—Chinese Recreation, Hongkong, Kowloon, Indian, Civil Service (promoted from the Second Division after victory last year), United Services Recreation Club, and another team of Servicemen, rather confusingly called United Services.

Second Division (eight teams).—Queen's College, Craigengower, Chinese Recreation, Civil Service, University, Indians, Kowloon and Club de Recreio.

THE FIXTURES.

The fixtures for the first Saturday, April 23rd, are:—

"A" DIVISION.

Kowloon v. Civil Service.

U.S.R.C. v. Chinese Recreation.

Indian v. Civil Service.

H.K.C.C. bye.

"B" DIVISION.

Queen's College v. University.

Craigengower v. Indians.

C.R.C. v. Kowloon.

Civil Service v. Club de Recreio.

SHOOTING.

A FRIENDLY MATCH.

Appended are the scores of a friendly rifle shoot held on the Stonecutters Rifle Range against the Musketry Staff, Stonecutters, on the 3rd instant:—

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

	200	500	600	Pts.
C. S. M. Woodford	38	41	36	115
Cpl. Townsend	37	43	36	116
S/Sergt Redpath	31	38	43	112
Sapr Newling	35	37	36	108
Q. M. S. Wilson	36	38	31	105
L/Cpl. Hayward	34	44	25	103
Q. M. S. Griggs	31	39	30	100
Sgt. Hyne	28	34	26	88
Total	859			

MUSKETRY STAFF.

	200	500	600	Pts.
Mr. Reynolds	38	41	36	115
Mr. Murphy	43	37	35	115
Copely	31	39	34	104
Bornett	37	20	45	102
McKiss	37	34	31	102
Blossam	25	36	32	93
Hunt	20	27	32	80
Harding	25	19	31	76
Total	787			

Royal Engineers won by 72 points.

BASKET-BALL.

MOSLEMS WIN SHIELD.

In the gymnasium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Bridges Street last night, the final in the Hongkong Basketball League was played between the Association team and the Moslem combination. As was anticipated the game was very fast and evenly contested, and when time was called, the score stood 22 all. An extra five minutes of play was decided upon by the Captains. A strenuous struggle followed and when the whistle came, the match was still undecided, each side having 24

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Further Reductions
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MILLINERY.

In order to clear all our remaining Stock of Millinery by Saturday next we have decided to make further reductions. The majority of these hats are quite up-to-date and fresh but we have to make room for Summer goods coming in this month.

NOTE THE PRICES

Usual Prices \$35.50 to \$59.50
SPECIAL PRICE \$15.00 each.

Usual Prices \$25.50 to \$35.50
SPECIAL PRICE \$10.00 each.

Usual Prices \$19.50 to \$24.50
SPECIAL PRICE \$7.50 each.

Usual Prices \$13.50 to \$15.50
SPECIAL PRICE \$5.00 each.

50 HATS at \$1.00 each
30 HATS at 50 cts. each
20 HATS at 25 cts. each

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points to its credit. It was necessary to play for another three minutes before a decision could be reached. Excitement ran high when the Y.M.C.A. scored two points and looked like retaining their lead. Pulling themselves together in a final effort, the Moslems scored five points, and maintaining their lead to the final whistle ran out winners of a strenuously contested game and the championship, by 3 points. The scores were: Moslems 29; Y.M.C.A. 26.

CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. v. REST OF LEAGUE.

The undermentioned team will represent the C.S.C.C. in a friendly match against "The Rest of the League" on the C.S.C.C. ground on Saturday, at 12.15 p.m.—G. R. Sayer (capt.), E. B. Reel, R. E. O. Bird, F. J. de Rome, E. F. Fincher, R. C. Wicheil, H. E. Strange, R. W. Hamilton, F. J. Ling, F. H. Bevan, and W. H. Edmunds.

BILLIARDS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

A. J. Osmond meets P. Yvanovitch, on Saturday, in a game of 1,000 up, at the Victoria Recreation Club, for the championship of the Colony. The game will be decided at two sessions, at 6 p.m. and at 9 p.m.

HO KONG-TONG HANDICAP.

In the above tournament, at the Palace Hotel, last night, E. Guimaraes (—200) beat W. G. Gerrard (—150), in a game of 250 up, by 408 points. Highest breaks: Guimaraes, 32, 29, 28, 27, 21, 21, 18, 17 and 16; W. G. Gerrard, 33, 30, 31, 16, 16 and 15.

E. Guimaraes meets A. J. Osmond (—300) in the semi-final on Wednesday, April 13.

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SUPERSTITIONS.

BREAKING A MIRROR.

The primitive man looking at his own reflection in a still pool beheld a phenomenon he could not explain. He saw something which was not himself but which must be so closely related to himself that there was no joke in it. That's the way a savage feels to-day when he looks into a mirror for the first time. We are all descended from primitive man and savages and their ideas. Professor Freud would say, "peaked in our unconscious ego." Even in the Middle Ages a mirror was regarded as not altogether "canny" by the lower classes. What is known as sympathetic magic has always regarded a close connection as existing between a person and his "counterfeit presentment." We know better now but our "subconscious"—or our "unconscious" as some of the psychologists say—has not entirely shaken off the effect of long ages of superstition; and who is there who can see a looking-glass accidentally broken without a secret uneasiness? He may boast that he can do so—but can he? The smashing of the mirror destroys the reflected image—his counterfeit self or a surface which has born it, as it has also borne the image of the other members of his family. Therefore he himself—or some member of his family, whispers the lingering voice of despised, forgotten, inherited belief in sympathetic magic—is in danger. All of which accounts for the very prevalent superstition that if you break a "looking-glass" there will be a death in the family within the year. If no death occurs the breaking of the glass is forgotten. But suppose one does occur? Ah, then it is remembered and mirrors are handled very carefully in that household thereafter.

On arrival of the s.s. "Barrington Castle" in port yesterday, the Captain reported to the police that while at sea on April 3, the No. 1 fireman disappeared from the vessel. It was not known if he had accidentally fallen overboard, or had committed suicide.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

STRIKE CRISIS.

LONDON, April 6th.
It is officially announced that Mr. Lloyd George has written to the President of the Mining Association and the Secretary of the Miners' Federation asking them to resume negotiations.

LONDON, April 6th.
The Miners' Federation has decided to meet the representatives of the Government and the mine-owners.

LONDON, April 6th.
The transport workers conference, today, decided to support the miners, and immediately to negotiate with the railwaymen and miners with a view to Triple Alliance action.

LONDON, April 6th.
The under-manager refused to cease working the pumps at Cowdenbath, near Dunfermline. He was captured and severely manhandled by a mob of strikers. He was eventually rescued by a large force of police. Conflicts between the police and the strikers developed, at midnight, into a pitched battle. There were many casualties among the strikers. The street lighting was dislocated, and the town was in darkness.

It is announced that Army leave in the United Kingdom has been stopped. The miners' hope of getting unemployment dole has been dashed. To reach the courts of justice in Coalville, Runcorn and Wigan dismissing their claims, which were regarded as test cases, in the appeal on behalf of miners.

It is noticed that all mining this week has been abandoned.

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL.

LONDON, April 6th.
Lord Curzon's reply to the United States Note regarding the Mesopotamian oilfields is published as a White Paper. It maintains the validity of the rights acquired by the British Government in the oilfields in the Mosul and Baghdad Vilayets to the Turkish Petroleum Company, the capital of which was British and German.

The German interests were liquidated in war time, and have been now allotted to the French Government in return for facilities by which oil will be enabled to reach the Mediterranean.

The reply states that there is no intention, through the Anglo-French agreement, of discriminating against American and other nationalities, and contends that the British group should not be deprived of the fruits of its enterprise owing to the war, without which they would long since have been working the oilfields.

Lord Curzon's reply emphasises the fact that the Anglo-French agreement is as valid as the Standard Oil Company's concessions in Palestine. It had adapted the pre-war arrangements to the existing conditions. The British Government has not acted in any selfish, monopolistic spirit, but has consulted the best interests of the future Arab State, which will not be precluded from enjoying the full benefits of ownership by prescribing conditions on which the oilfields should be developed.

Lord Curzon concludes that in view of the fact that the American oil produces 70 per cent. of the world's oil and an additional 12 per cent. is controlled by American interests in adjoining territories, it is not easy to justify the United States Government's contention that American control should be extended to mandated territories at the expense of the subjects of another State, who obtained valid concessions, while developing the oil industry in the Philippines is confined to Americans, and the United States has cancelled all oil concessions to British subjects in Haiti and Costa Rica.

P. & O. DIVIDEND.

LONDON, April 6th.
The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, free of the six months ended March 31st, last.

JUTE MILLS STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, April 6th.
Ten thousand men have come out on strike in the jute mills in the Howrah district.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

HAVANA, April 6th.
The eighth chess match between Capablanca and Lasker resulted in a draw, after 30 moves.

WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, April 6th.
Independent and authoritative information received from Constantinople indicates that while the Turkish figures of Greek losses are exaggerated, the Greeks have suffered a severe set-back, compelling them to retire to the original line, but the Turks apparently are not following them up.

It is believed that the Greeks have a sufficient force to hold the Turks, if the latter follow up, and the Allied forces in the Straits are not regarded as having been imperilled.

A Greek communiqué received today states: "The battle of Eskişehir has ended. We have withdrawn to the point from which we started the attack. The Turks have not attempted to obstruct our withdrawal, owing to heavy losses. We captured Bourgas, 45 kilometres south of Ushak, routing three hundred Turks, and the railway station at Thrivrit, routing two thousand. South Asian Ambassadors we forced the 1st Division, coming from Oricia, to retreat."

HOOTING A HAPPEBURG.

VIENNA, April 6th.
Karl is returning to Switzerland and arrived at the Austrian frontier station Fehring, yesterday, at noon. He was cheered en route by Hungarians, and hooted by Austrians, railwaymen. The latter's attitude became worse as the journey proceeded, till the train had to be stopped at Fehring. Strikers, owing to threats on the part of workers in the next town, Bruck.

BUDAPEST, April 6th.
The Premier announced in Parliament that the ex-Empress Karl left St. Germain to-day.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MAILS THROUGH RUSSIA FOR FAR EAST.

LONDON, April 6th.
The London General Post Office announces that it is now ready to accept mails for Russia in Europe, Russia in Asia, and Vladivostok and Moscow.

SPITZBERGEN COAL MINES.

LONDON, April 6th.
A Rotterdam message states that a Dutch Spitzbergen Company, capitalised at seven million guilders, has been formed to exploit the coalfields and other minerals in Spitzbergen.

OCEAN LINERS.

LARGE LIFEBOATS.

SAFETY AT SEA.

Interesting stability and rowing tests with a ship's lifeboat of the "M'Lean" semi-collapsible type were carried out in the Prince's Dock, Glasgow. The boat is one of several which have been built by Messrs. Hugh M'Lean and Son, of Ure-street, Govan, for installation on the large White Star liner "Arabia." Although the water was extremely rough, the boat stood well up to its work of being steadily rowed with as many as 70 people on board, eight more than boats of the size and class are rated for carrying by the Board of Trade. It is interesting to know that there is a decided tendency on the part of some of the large ocean line companies to adopt lifeboats of larger size and capacity than have hitherto been in use, and larger, in fact, than shipowners in Britain so far have sought Board of Trade sanction for. Lately served Continental shipowning companies have been supplied with a large number of boats of dimensions giving accommodation for as many as 73 persons. While in length these larger boats are of the standard 30ft. used on British ships, they are one foot more in beam, giving the increased capacity indicated, and providing a boat of greater stability. Thirty of these have been supplied for use on board the new liner "Paris," now being completed for the "Compagnie Transatlantique," the largest vessel yet built in France. Eighteen have also been supplied to the Greek firm of shipowners, Embiricos and Company, who are placing them on board the reconditioned steamship "Mobile," to be renamed "King Alexander." As regards increased capacity of lifeboats, it may be interesting to recall that the Committee on Boats and Davits in 1913-14 considered a design of boat sufficiently large to accommodate 250 people, which was 50ft. long by 18ft. wide and 6ft. 8in. deep. As Sir John H. Biles, in his lecture on Life-Saving Appliances before the North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, in March, 1914, pointed out, in a vessel carrying 2,000 people all could be carried in eight of these boats. "They could be placed abreast of each other right across the deck, and dealt with by one set of suitable davits on each side of the ship. Objections to such a heavy type of lifeboat can, of course, be readily urged, and the consideration of the Committee given to it did not by any means indicate that they favoured the development."

MR. FORD'S CHOICE.

A BRITISH CAR.

SHIPPED TO AMERICA.

One of the most eloquent tributes a British motor-car has ever received has been paid by Mr. Edsel Ford, son of Mr. Henry Ford.

Through the Ford Motor Company at Trafford Park there reached Birmingham recently an order for a Lanchester car of the latest model for Mr. Edsel Ford's personal use.

A 40-horse power, six-cylinder saloon limousine, of 1920 pattern, was shipped to Mr. Ford's home in America.

"Mr. Ford will have a motor-car to call his own now," commented a mechanic.



They Know That Culicura Will Soothe And Heal

Whether it is an itching, burning skin trouble, an annoying rash, irritation, cut, wound or burn Culicura will soothe and heal in most cases. First bathe with Culicura Soap and hot water. Dry and anoint with Culicura Ointment. In every delicate medication, and refraining from exercise. Culicura meets with the approval of the most discriminating.

Send for Culicura 1/6 and 1/3. Sold by all chemists and druggists. For more information, write to Culicura, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL..... U.S. \$ 4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... U.S. \$ 1,489,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK
BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT.

SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:

CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager.

ANINSECT HYPOCRITE.

"PRAYING MANTIS."

CANNIBAL WITH A SAINTLY POSE.

Visitors to the Insect House at the Zoological Gardens have now the somewhat rare opportunity of seeing a specimen of the praying mantis, so named from the posture it assumes when resting on a shrub, awaiting the approach of the small insects upon which it lives. The praying mantis, when on the look-out for food, rests on its two hindmost pairs of legs, with the front pair raised and clasped together, as if it were engaged in an act of devotion. When the unfortunate victim alights within its reach the mantis slowly relinquishes its characteristic attitude and strikes at its prey with lightning rapidity. Having completed its meal, it once more assumes an attitude of prayer. No other insect has among the superstitious such a reputation for saintliness, and in part of Southern Europe the mantis is still regarded with reverence, it being deemed by the peasants of Southern Italy very unlucky, if not a crime, to injure or kill one. Various species of mantis are found all over the warmer part of the world. The Arabian species is stated by the natives to pray with its face towards Mecca. The Hottentots actually worship the insect, and should a mantis happen to alight on one of their number the lucky individual immediately becomes a saint.

The insect is very quarrelsome, and will attack its own kind on the slightest provocation, the conqueror devouring his unfortunate antagonist. To the Chinese these pugnacious habits are well known, and the insects are made to fight one another in public. The fights are held under recognised rules before large crowds, and quite large sums are wagered on their results. The colour of the praying mantis, which usually lives amongst green foliage, is, as a rule, bright green. Some, however, such as the one which has just arrived at the Zoo, are brown, such specimens being habitually found on dead vegetation, and having assumed the colour of their surroundings.

Another crafty inhabitant of the Insect House, also a recent arrival, is known by the name of ant lion. Ant lions, which are the larvae of a large fly, dig holes in the sand, at the bottom of which they lie hidden from sight. When an ant falls into these pits it is dragged under by the ant lion and devoured. They sometimes throw up showers of sand to hasten the descent of their unwary victims.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 7, 1921.

On London	Bank, Wire	95 1/2
	30 days sight	95 1/4
	4 months sight	95 1/4
	Credit, 4 months sight	95 1/4
On New York	On demand	47 1/2
	Credit, 60 days sight	47 1/2
On Bombay	On demand	163
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On Calcutta	On demand	163
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THE ONLY REMEDY AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF
WOODWORK BY WHITE ANTS AND DAT-ROT.
"SOLIGNUM"
DOES NOT EVAPORATE, CRACK OR PEEL, BUT
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Services to the China Mail)

(Continued from Page 1.)

YOKOHAMA NAVAL HOSPITAL.

NECESSARY FOR HONGKONG'S CONVALESCENT CASES.

ABOLITION SOUGHT.

LONDON, April 6.

In the House of Commons Commr. Bellairs suggested the abolition of the Royal Naval hospital at Yokohama as a needless source of expense. Col. Amery replied that the hospital was required for convalescent cases from Hongkong during the hot, damp weather there. Abolition would result in a larger number of cases being invalided home from the China Station with consequent inconvenience and expense. He was therefore unable to agree that the hospital was a needless expense. Commr. Bellairs said that the hospital had 80 or 90 beds but sometimes in 1920 there was not a single patient and at the maximum eight. It was ridiculous in those circumstances to keep the hospital going. Colonel Amery replied that he would have been impressed by those figures but he thought the reason was the hospital was not opened until after the time patients from Hongkong were usually sent there. He promised to enquire whether any economy could be effected.

FRENCH NEWS ITEMS.

PARIS, April 4.

A substantial increase of customs duties on goods entering French territory is being announced to protect French industries against competition from countries whose exchange is now debased.

Lyons international fair is bidding fair to be a complete success. Large numbers of visitors are arriving daily from nearly every country in Europe, also from America and North Africa. The exhibitors number 2,300, of whom 115 are British firms.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NEARLY FIXED UP.

BARCELONA, April 7.

The international communications conference is rapidly progressing with the drafting of a convention. It is decided that the signatories to the convention shall enjoy rights in recognised riverports equal to those of the riverine states themselves, providing that the goods in transit are consigned from or to signatory countries. Moreover, there will be no discrimination between the various nations as regards customs duties except with special justification.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

war. In increasing the Assessed Taxes it seemed more equitable to follow the system that had stood the test of time and adjust the increases according to certain services received, rather than to add a fixed percentage all round. In the resolution before the Council the existing system had been retained, but the percentages allotted the various services had been increased as follows:—
Police.—From 8 per cent. to 13 per cent. In outlying districts from 7 per cent. to 10 per cent.
Fire Brigade.—From 2 per cent. to 12 per cent.
Water.—From 2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Lighting from 1½ per cent. to 2½ per cent.
Making a maximum of 20 per cent. against a previous maximum of 13 per cent. The increase of revenue should be about \$1,000,000 a year. The resolution was carried without discussion.

LIQUOR DUTIES.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved that on and after the 7th day of April, 1921, the duties payable upon intoxicating liquors heretofore or hereafter imported into, distilled, made or prepared in the Colony shall be as follows, namely:—
On all brandy and liqueurs (from \$6) \$10 per gallon.
On all whisky, gin, rum, and other spirituous liquors (from \$4) \$6 per gallon.
On all champagnes and other sparkling wines (from \$4) \$10 per gallon.
On all port, sherry, and madeira (from \$3) \$4 per gallon.
On all other still wines in bottle (from \$2) \$3 per gallon.
On all other still wines in wood (from \$1.50) \$2.25 per gallon.
On all other intoxicating liquors excepting spirits of wine and native wines and spirits (from 30 cts.) \$0.40 per gallon.
On all spirits, wines and arrack (from \$4) \$6.00 per gallon.
On all native of wines and spirits:—

(a.) (from 40 cts. to) \$0.60 cents a gallon on the native liquors known as Liu Pun and Sheung Ching and on the following sweetened, prepared, and medicated wines:—
No Mai Tsau, Hak No Mai, Mau Kan, Yuk Lan, Ning Mun Tsau, Tsing Mui, Muk Kwa, San Fung, Wu Tau, Shit Li Tsau, Shan Kat, Lung San Tsau, Tei Kuk, Sam Pin, Tit Ta, Fung Shap, and Wai Shang.
All such liquor shall contain not more than 25% of alcohol by weight.
(b.) \$0.60 (formerly 50 cts.) a gallon on the native liquor known as Sam Ching, containing not more than 35% of alcohol by weight.
(c.) \$1.00 (formerly 60 cts.) a gallon on the native liquor known as Fa Tsau and on the following sweetened, prepared, or medicated wines:—
Ng Ka Pei, Mui Kwai Lo, Sz Kwok Kung, Fu Kwat Muk Kwa, Yan Chan Lo, and Ko Lung Koi.
All such liquor shall contain not more than 45% of alcohol by weight.
(d.) \$1.20 (formerly 80 cts.) a gallon on the native liquor known as Fan Tsau, if containing 50% or under of alcohol by weight, with the addition of six cents for every one per centum between 50% and 55% of alcohol by weight.
(e.) \$1.50 (formerly \$1) a gallon with the addition of ten cents for every one per centum above 55% of alcohol, by weight on any native liquor containing above 55% of alcohol by weight.
(f.) \$0.20 (formerly 10 cts.) cents per gallon on all native liquor distilled in the New Territories, not including New Kowloon and the Island of Cheung Chau, for consumption in the said Territories.
Further resolved that:—
(1.) On native wines and spirits declared or labelled as belonging to any of the above divisions the appropriate duty therein laid down shall be paid except that on any native liquor however declared or labelled found by the Government Analyst or such person as the Governor may from time to time appoint in that behalf to contain more alcohol than is permitted in the division to which it is declared or labelled as belonging there shall be paid the appropriate duty of the division in which the amount of alcohol found has placed it: each division in such case shall represent native liquor of the limit of strength in alcohol therein stated and irrespective of any definition or description of such liquor, and on any native wines and spirits not declared or labelled as belonging to any division there shall be paid the duty appropriate to the division in which the amount of alcohol found by the Government Analyst or such person as the Governor may from time to time appoint on that behalf has placed it.
(2.) Still in the New Territories (not including New Kowloon and the Island of Cheung Chau) shall be prohibited from sending liquor produced in these stills to Hongkong, New Kowloon or Cheung Chau provided that any licensee of a distillery who desires to send such liquor to Hongkong, New Kowloon, or Cheung Chau may be granted a permit to do so, upon payment of the duties chargeable in Hongkong, New Kowloon, or Cheung Chau.
(3.) On intoxicating liquors, other than spirits of wine, arrack, and native wines and spirits, stored in a general bonded or licensed warehouse at the date of the passing of this resolution, imported into, distilled, made, or prepared in the Colony above the strength of 18° under proof there shall be paid an additional duty of 8 cents for every degree above such strength in the case of brandy, and of 7 cents for every degree above such strength in the case of any other liquor.
The Resolution made by the Legislative Council under the provisions of Section 41 (1) of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, on the 1st day of March, 1916, and published in the Gazette of the said 1st day of March, 1916, as Government Notification No. 40, was cancelled.
The Hon. Colonial Treasurer seconded the motion which was carried without discussion.

TABACCO DUTIES.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved that on and after the 7th day of April, 1921, the duties payable upon tobacco heretofore or hereafter imported into or manufactured in the Colony shall be as follows, namely:— per lb.

- (a) Cigars valued at not less than \$2.20 per lb. and snuff of whatever value (from \$1.50 to) \$2.50
(b) Cigars valued at less than \$2.20 per lb. and not less than \$1.60 per lb. (from 70 cts. to) 1.50
(c) Tobacco and cigarettes valued at not less than \$1.60 per lb. (from 70 cts. to) 1.50
(d) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes valued at less than \$1.60 per lb. and not less than \$1.10 per lb. (from 30 cents to) 70
(e) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes valued at less than \$1.10 per lb. and not less than 60 cents per lb. (from 20 cents to) 50
(f) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes of any other kind not herein otherwise provided for (from 10 cents to) 30

(The Resolution made by the Legislative Council on the 3rd day of August, 1915, under the provisions of Section 7 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1916, Ordinance No. 10 of 1916, and published in the Gazette on August 4, 1916, as Government Notification No. 343 was cancelled.)
The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, who seconded the resolution, explained the difference (indicated in brackets).
The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said that he took it the Government had no intention of altering the present policy with regard to passengers landing here and that the freedom of the port would be maintained. When these duties were first imposed it was understood that passengers should not be molested when landing.
The Governor replied that no change in the present policy was intended but, of course, if the increased duties resulted in a larger amount of smuggling certain measures might have to be considered.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock put the question standing to his name as follows:
Did the Secretary of State give any, and if so, what reason in his despatch on Constitutional Reform for "not being convinced that any change is desirable?"
The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied: The answer is in the negative.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday next at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

\$89,000 FOR HARBOUR DEPT.

The following votes recommended by H.E. the Governor, came before the finance committee and were approved:—
\$25,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Establishment, Special Expenses, Typewriter.
\$42,000 in aid of the vote Kowloon Canton Railway, Maintenance of

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Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM THURSDAY, APRIL 7. To
Shanghai FRIDAY, APRIL 8. Tean
Shanghai SUNDAY, APRIL 10. Sinkiang
Straits MONDAY, APRIL 11. Kamakura Maru
Australia and Manila Aki Maru
EUROPE via Suez (Newspapers only London 3rd Mar.) Nagoya
TUESDAY, APRIL 12.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters only London 3rd & 10th Mar.) Glenfallach.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For THURSDAY, APRIL 7. To
Philippine Islands Egrement Castle 4 p.m.
Saigon 5 p.m.
Haiphong 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China 5 p.m.
Amoy 5 p.m.
Friday, April 8.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, and BOMBAY 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands 11 a.m.
Japan 5 p.m.
Saturday, April 9.
Amoy 9 a.m.
Straits and Bangkok 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN 9 a.m.
Saigon, Java & Port Moresby via Batavia 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China 11 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok 5 p.m.
Tientsin 5 p.m.
Sunday, April 10.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung 9 a.m.
Monday, April 11.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Dairen, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America, & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C. 11 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China 5 p.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan 5 p.m.
Tuesday, April 12.
Swatow and Bangkok 9 a.m.
Japan 10 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China 11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN 5 p.m.
Wednesday, April 13.
Hoihow and Haiphong 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow 11 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China 5 p.m.
Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

Way and Works, Personal Emoluments.

\$290 in aid of the vote Education, Special Expenditure, Department of Director of Education, Equipment of Kowloon British School, (Furniture and Materials).

\$3,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, Branch Road, from Road contouring hillside in Wonged-chong and Tai Hang Valleys, to Wanchai Gap.

\$3,690 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Grant in aid of other institutions, Imperial Institute.

\$89,000 in aid of the vote Harbour Department, A—Harbour Office, Other Charges, Purchase of Boats and Moorings.
\$2,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon Buildings, Tsimshatsui Police Station Extension.
\$7,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, Roads, Pokfulam Road Improvements.

FACTION FIGHT.

While engaged loading rice on board the s.s. "Mowang," yesterday afternoon, two hostile gangs of cargo coolies engaged in a faction fight. The disturbance lasted about five minutes, until quelled by the police. Very little damage was done on either side. In the evening, about 7.30, in the gang-knocked off work, the quarrel was renewed and a free for all fight ensued on the Wing Lok wharf. Carrying poles and stones were freely used, and several were injured on each side. In the course of the scrap two men either fell or were pushed into the harbour. One was rescued by sampan people but the other sank immediately and disappeared out of sight. His body has not yet been recovered. The police who appeared on the scene about this time effected several arrests. The prisoners are being detained pending an enquiry.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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THEATRE ROYAL.

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

"TAILS UP."

Quite one of the most successful plays yet submitted by the Bandman Opera Company in Hongkong was presented to another crowded house in the Theatre Royal last night. "Tails Up," an unusually clever revue, notable alike for its delightful music and witty lines, afforded an admirable medium for the artists to display their varied talents. In addition to the revue itself, which is too well-known to require description, were three highly amusing, not to say, startling versions of the "Internal Triangle"—English, French, and American—in which the players portrayed the different national characteristics with ready ability. Too long it were to attempt individual reference to the many excellent contributions, vocal, percussive, and humorous, but mention must not be omitted of Miss Madeline Rossiter who fairly excelled herself, especially with her graceful dancing, of which a notable example was a skilful exhibition of the difficult double shuffle. To-night the Company play "Trench," from the Empire Theatre, London.

Past and present members of the Royal Artillery are invited to a smoking concert to be given at the Royal Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks, at 8 p.m. on Saturday by the Royal Artillery Association.

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Printed and Published for THE CONCERNED by the Editor, GEORGE WILLIAM CADE BURNETT, at No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.